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WEST EUROPE REPORT

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HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANS SUBMITTED IN REPORT BY PANEL

Helsinki UUSI SUOMI in Finnish 19 Mar 81 p 8

[Article: "Energy Council Procurement Committee Plan Ready: Unused Rapids to Be Used for Energy"]

[Text] The harnessing of the Ounasjoki, Kiihimäenjoki, Kihajoki, Kuusinkijoki and Lapvaarti river basins and the Langinkoski (Kymijoki), Lestijoki, Simojoki, Tornionjoki-Muonionjoki, Tenosjoki and Lieksajoki [rivers], as well as the Nautalamppi, Viitasaari and Saarijärvi waterways, for the production of energy is being planned.

According to a plan recently considered by the Energy Policy Council Procurement Committee, they want to set up a commission to determine the overall economic and environmental factors involved in these construction projects as well as the needs of the local populations.

The plan recommends that already existing hydro-electric power plants be improved and their capacity increased.

Not affected by [environmental] protection plans and significant in terms of energy economics, in the Kymijoki waterway the power plants along the Kitinen and the Vuotos basin will be used to produce energy. In the Iijoki waterway, the Siurus basin, Kollaja and the additional plant equipment that has already been installed, as well as Keiskijucksel in the same waterway, will be used. The power plants along the main course of the Kymijoki will be renovated and improved.

They want more reports on the Siurus and Vuotos basins. To speed up decisions to implement the projects, they are working out procedures for compensating [landowners] that are faster than the present ones.

Collection Organizations

To raise domestic energy sources' share of our total consumption to the 37 percent aimed at by the Procurement Committee for the present decade, we also need to adopt vigorous measures for the effective utilization of peat and wood.

One new organizational model that has been considered for the transportation of timber is the forestry association organizations, which would transport firewood from the area to the heating plants. Another of several possibilities would be a municipal organization.

The timber involved would chiefly consist of waste timber and wood especially suitable for energy purposes,

VAPO to Become a Corporation and Switch to Peat

VAPO, the Government Fuel Board, will be turned into a private corporation and major producer of peat by 1983.

In peat production, we will have to advance from the 10 million cubic meters turned out last year to three times that amount during the present decade and to five times as much, or 50 million cubic meters, by the year 2000.

This will require new processing plants, easier collection of peat from the marshes and transportation arrangements.

In addition to wood and peat, it has been proposed that the utilization of municipal and agricultural waste be improved on.

Administration to Be Improved

The government would have to annually invest from 400 to 500 million marks in the production, researching and other furthering of domestic raw materials for energy purposes. Of this amount, 130 million marks, at the 1960 value of the mark, would be in the form of investment subsidies for users. Two hundred million marks would be allocated for energy production, 50 million for processing and 20 million for research.

Since domestic production would absorb a lot of money, the latter would be transferred for this purpose by means of a special tax on imported energy.

A special development fee would be levied on imported energy which, like other taxes, would be used to support domestic energy production via an energy fund that would be created for the purpose. The Trade and Industry Ministry is also planning to formulate a domestic energy policy.

In the proposed plan, it is estimated that the development of domestic energy would increase the number of jobs in Finland during this decade by altogether nearly 50,000, when indirect employment factors are also taken into consideration. In 20 years time there would be all told over 60,000 new jobs.

Not all members of the Procurement Committee agreed with this estimated growth in the number of jobs; two of them held differing opinions. Then too, from the standpoint of taxation, the plan offers evidence of too much interference from agriculture and transportation politics.

In their objection [to the plan] Member of Parliament Kaj Barlund (Social Democrat) and engineer Christer Granakog would have preferred to leave organizational questions to be handled by the Pricing Committee, headed by Member of Parliament Jermu Laine (Social Democrat). The Procurement Committee is headed by Dr Markku Murali (Center Party).

DIVERSIFICATION OF OIL COMPANIES INTO COAL PRODUCTION

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Mar 81 pp 1, 38

[Article by Bruno DeThomas: "Coal Under the Control of the Oil Companies"]

[Text] We must go back to coal. Since reserves of coal are immense, and more widely distributed than oil fields, this appears to be the most appropriate course. Western leaders have been trying for years to promote coal usage in electric power plants, in large industries, and even in the furnaces of apartment houses. Wasn't it thought up till now that the major obstacle to increasing tenfold the use of steam coal between now and 1995 would be the reluctance of consumers to use this cumbersome and polluting form of energy?

Now, the sharp drop in Polish coal exports, combined with a markedly increased demand caused by the conversion to coal power of electric power and cement plants, some conversions from 1974, and others at the beginning of 1979, has upset the steam coal market.

Before the "events" in Poland, that country exported around 42 million tons of coal. In France, for example, the national electric company (Electricite de France) was expecting 3.5 million tons of steam coal, while 1.5 million tons were meant to go to the steel industry. Now Polish exports to France dropped from 4.45 million tons in 1979 to 3.44 million tons in 1980. Neither the E.D.F. nor the steel industry has received an ounce of Polish coal since January 1981. Although Warsaw continues to promise to supply 50 percent of the quantities contracted for in 1981, it has been estimated that barely 25 percent of these amounts will be delivered.

This occurs at a time of greatly increased demand. The Community has increased its imports from 59 to 79 million tons in 1 year, 42 million tons of which are steam coal. Japan is another heavy buyer. Although her cement plants did not compete on the market in 1978, they will buy 12 million tons in 1982. Besides these traditional consumer countries, the demand for coal in Spain, Scandinavia (excepting Norway), Greece, Israel, and Egypt is also growing rapidly. According to Mr Chapel, head of the "Association technique de l'importation charbonniere (ATIC; Technical Coal Imports Association), in a presentation to the Association for the Development of the Major Ports in France, "...the Far East is showing a great interest in coal." South Korea imported 6.3 million tons in 1979, as opposed to 500,000 tons in 1975, and Taiwan's imports rose from 100,000 to 5.3 million tons in the same 4 year period.

Certainly, sales by the U.S., the USSR, Australia, Canada, and above all, South Africa, whose exports rose from 2.3 to 23 million tons over 5 years, have increased. Nevertheless, on a tight market involving only 8 percent of annual world production, none of the countries could cover the loss of Polish exports, mainly due to problems connected with rail and sea transport.

The Americans admit that they could have exported an additional 10 million tons in 1980 if they had possessed adequate port facilities. But there is so much congestion in Hampton Roads and in Baltimore that there is a 6- to 8-week delay in shipping; West Virginia coal is sent unhesitatingly to Canada for export to Europe.

A country like France then, which in June 1980 expected to import 36 million tons of coal, was able to buy only 32.4 million tons abroad, and may be obliged to take less in 1981.

A more serious consequence of these outdated facilities (outdated in relation to the changing demand), in the U.S., as well as in Australia, South Africa, and even Great Britain, is that coal prices have risen sharply: an 8-week holdup in the ports means an extra cost of around \$15 per ton.

Therefore, American coal prices of \$20 to \$25 per ton (plus freight and insurance costs, i.e., Free on Board), in effect before the Iranian revolution, are between \$45 and \$55 at present.¹ In Australia, the government's "indicative" price for steam coal is 50 Australian dollars (\$55 U.S.) for 1981. It is true that, because of low prices in South Africa, imported coal still costs on the average less than 5 centimes per thermal unit, as opposed to 6.5 centimes for French coal, and 10 centimes per thermal unit of fuel oil. But the difference between coal on the world market and French coal is decreasing and the gap between coal and fuel oil is hardly growing at all. This could immobilize industries with plans for converting to coal, which in France were to take the place of the EDF, whose demand will decrease in proportion to the increase in nuclear capacity.

The oil companies, which are now heavily into coal, will probably react, and in fact plan to invest several hundred million dollars in port terminals capable of handling ships up to 150,000 tons. This impressive increase in control by the oil companies is portrayed in the accompanying table, and is far from completion, given the recent attempt by SOCAL (Standard Oil of California) to acquire AMAX (American Metals Climax, Inc.), or the repurchase of Kemerrer Coal by Gulf on 16 March, and it is disquieting. As Mr Chapel points out: "Another unbending element in the coal market is the setting up whenever possible of more and more financially integrated chains of coal companies in the exporting countries which is done by some investors. This vertical integration includes the buying and working of a mine, the establishing and maintenance of means of shipment to the port, the administration of a port for the exclusive use of the industrialist-exporter, and lastly, the command of a merchant fleet." The buyer is thus prevented from controlling intermediary costs.

1) Since freight costs have not gone up proportionally, the increase is smaller for coal in France.

The diversification of oil companies into coal (50 percent of U.S. coal reserves are controlled by oil companies), bodes ill for the future of this market, which could fall into the hands of a cartel of less than 10 multinational companies, at least in the unusual case of a country in the position to rapidly increase production and exporting.² So one may be skeptical about the predictions of various world studies on coal (the most important of which, "WOCOL", was carried out under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), which maintain that in the medium term, coal prices have no reason to be linked to oil prices, or at least not to heating-oil prices.

Monopoly on Imports

In France, the oil companies, at a good distance from their big brothers, are of course interested in coal production. Not only have they invested in foreign mines, but they are participating in port infrastructure construction. At Le Havre the Total Corporation is at the head of a company which will undertake the construction and operation of a processing and storage facility for imported coal earmarked for use in industry. Also, in Fos, an economic interest group was formed 17 March, made up, among others of Total, Esso-SAF, and British Petroleum, with the purpose of planning a new coal terminal with corresponding storage facilities.

Will this clear evolution of the market impose inflexibilities on French national policy? The reduced gap between the cost of French coal and the price of coal imports could make one wonder about possible closings of some coal pits. But beyond that, the presence of French companies operating abroad with a view of controlling production equivalent at least to French import needs appears to be indispensable if we hope to avoid dependence on the huge oil-coal corporations. Furthermore, this policy is being pursued; the French National Coal Board [Charbonnages de France] is now negotiating with the Canadian firm, Denison Mines, for a French share of 15 percent in the Coal Spur project in Alberta (expected to produce 10 million tons per year by 1990). In addition to this, Total, and Elf Aquitaine, are eyeing dependent American companies which hold large coal reserves.

However, the ATIC could well be the target of certain measures. Since the 17 May 1946 law regarding the nationalization of mineral fuels, this organization has governed, as an authorized agent, all coal imports, making it the largest buyer worldwide.

For several months now the French Government has considered parceling out this monopoly, and it was announced that a decision regarding the question was imminent (see LE MONDE, 17 June 1980). As of now, there is scarcely any chance of a new decision on the powers of this nonprofit organization before May.

The oil companies are stirring quite a lot. Apart from the French companies, Shell intends to import coal, and British Petroleum openly hopes to control 10 percent of French coal imports (around 3 million tons). Mr Jacqz, president of BP-France, speaking about "some aspects of the oil laws" regarding coal, stated, "I think that the ATIC monopoly will change". In other words, the oil companies expect to have the monopoly of coal imports also delegates to them, as the monopoly of oil purchases abroad was delegated to them by the 1928 law. This is modestly referred to as the "parceling out of the ATIC monopoly." But will the ATIC, a simple administrative agent deprived of its industrial base when the oil companies obtain this delegates

2) According to a series of studies done under ex-President Carter, the U.S. should provide nearly 40 percent of world coal demand by the year 2000.

monopoly, be able to continue functioning? This agency, through its buying power, has been able until now to negotiate as an equal with the Eastern bloc's national monopolies, the quasi-monopolies of the Saar and Great Britain, and the big international mining groups. It has everything to fear from an intrusion of the oil companies into its operations.

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BRIEFS

LESS GAS OIL FROM BRITAIN--Representatives of the state-owned British BNOC were here in the country last week to discuss the implementation of the oil agreement between Iceland and Britain with representatives from the Ministry of Commerce. Permanent undersecretary Þorhallur Angerísson of the Ministry of Commerce said in an interview with MORGUNBLADID that the British had been informed of the fact that the Icelanders' gas oil purchase could be less than stipulated in the agreement. Last year a purchase of 100,000 tons was expected but only 60,000 tons were purchased. This year it is foreseeable that the purchase will be 80,000 tons instead of 100,000 tons as the agreement stipulates. The reason for this dwindling purchase of gas oil, according to Angerísson, is first and foremost reduced consumption. Now the annual consumption is expected to be about 225,000 tons but the consumption before was from 270,000-280,000 tons. "Most likely we will only buy 140,000 tons of gas oil from BNOC instead of the 200,000 tons that were estimated, but that is fine as the reason is decreasing consumption," said Angerísson. When asked, Angerísson said that no prices had been discussed, only the implementation of the agreement. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 28 Feb 81 p 32] 9583

WIDE POWER SHORTAGE--The National Power Authority has had to enforce further electric energy rationing to the Aluminium Plant in Strömvík recently because of the recent cold spells. This additional rationing amounts to 10 megawatts. Ragnar Halldórson, director of ISAL, told MORGUNBLADID that thereby the rationing had reached 61 megawatts and that the plant only received 100 of the 161 megawatts under normal conditions. The production will gradually be stopped at 20 containers during the next 2 weeks if the water situation in the highlands does not improve soon, and only 200 of 320 containers of aluminium will be produced, reducing production by 60 percent. The production loss amounts to millions of new kroner. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 23 Mar 81 p 39] 9583

IMPORTED FUEL SALE DROPS--The sale of imported fuel was reduced by about 10.4 percent between the years 1979 and 1980. A little under 605,000 tons of fuel were imported and sold during 1979, and about 542,000 tons last year. Gasoline imports increased, however, from 87,724 tons to 88,976 tons between those years. Furthermore, a great reduction occurred in the sale of jet fuel, or from 68,947 tons to 47,959 tons. The sale of petroleum dropped from 1,829 tons to 1,418 tons. Gas oil imports decreased from 282,678 tons during 1979 to 231,051 tons last year; the sale of fuel oil, on the other hand, increased from 161,367 tons to 171,103 tons. If a longer period is viewed, or the period between 1977 and 1980, it comes to light that the sale of imported fuel has only decreased about 8.3 percent, or from 591,000 tons to about 542,000 tons as previously mentioned. During this period the drop has been the greatest in the sale of gas oil, or a little over 25 percent, from 309,724 tons to 231,051 tons as mentioned before. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 7 Apr 81 p 48] 9583

CONCERN OVER ELECTRICITY COSTS--The price of electricity to consumers and the price of private homeowners has been raised twice from the beginning of the year for a total of 21.8 percent of 6 aurar; 10 percent on 2 January and 10.7 percent on 15 March. The wholesale price of electric power from the State Electric Power Works, RARIR, has also been raised 17 percent, which is the increase in price to the regional electric distribution systems. To balance that the electricity distribution systems passed on a 10.6 percent price increase to the consumer. It varies from one system to another whether this offsets the wholesale price increase or not. In a news release from the Ministry of Industries published last week, only the 6 aurar increase in the price to consumers was mentioned and the wholesale price increase of 17 percent was not mentioned at all. What is unusual about these price increases is that they come directly from the government. The energy laws and regulations applying to the electricity distribution systems are not followed. These laws and regulations state that the system's governing board--whether it refers to electricity distribution systems or heating systems--decides the price scale of the system and the minister confirms it. Another regulation is also side-stepped in both these price hikes, that requiring price increase in public service to take place only during the last 10 days of price compensation calculation of wages. It says in the regulation that price increase request must be made four times a year, allowing 1 month for study. The reason for this 1-month notice is, among other things, the 10 day regulation. The MORGUNBLADID has been informed that the increase in the wholesale price to RARIR was not made because of a request from the board of the State Electric Power Works, and this increase is therefore made by the government independently. It was the belief of those who best know the operations of these electricity distribution systems, that all adjustments in price would be delayed until 1 May as had been previously announced. The MORGUNBLADID asked Bjorn Thorhallsson, vice-chairman of the Icelandic Federation of Labor (ASI), how the board of ASI viewed a violation of the 10 day rule, that is, that the price of public service cannot be raised except during the 10 days before price compensation calculations. He said that ASI had protested the earlier increase at the turn of the year and the same views applied to the second increase. Thorhallsson said, "Obviously we must follow everything like this very closely, as indeed everything that is so, in accordance with the regulations that apply to these matters." Thorhallsson said that this matter would become urgent by April and then it would be taken up along with other matters dealing with price increases. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 18 Mar 81 p 32] 9583

ICEBERG INCREASINGLY USED--About 10 percent of the electric energy currently produced by the National Power Company is produced by generating diesel stations, according to what Ingulfur Agutsson from the National Power Company said to MORGUNBLADID in an interview yesterday. He said that the energy needed now is about 6.4 gigawatt hours per 24 hours, and of that 5.8 gigawatt hours are produced with hydroelectric energy. What is primarily causing difficulties now is ice in the Thjorsa River and the unusually low water level in the Thorlavatn and Krokulon. The water level in Thorlavatn is now lower than ever before, according to Agutsson, even lower than at the same time last year when it was at its lowest. Agutsson said that yesterday it seemed that less ice seemed to be forming in the river and it was hoped that these difficulties would soon be over, but in order for that to happen the weather must change. Along with the great difficulties in electricity production there is the unusually high electricity consumption because of the cold weather spells, especially where the houses are heated with electricity. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 24 Mar 81 p 2] 9583

REPORT FROM ECONOMY MINISTRY SEES SERIOUS BASIC PROBLEMS

Copenhagen BERLINSKE TIDENDE in Danish 10 Mar 81 p 8

[Editorial: "On the Edge of the Abyss"]

[Text] The economic survey from the Economic Secretariat which was made public yesterday clearly shows that even the economists in the Ministry of Economic Affairs believe that the economic situation is very serious. Production will become stagnant during the current year, unemployment will be increasing until further notice and a drastic increase in the rate at which the current balance-of-payments deficit is growing will take place during the year. It must be assumed that a possibly more expansive development during the last part of the year will be accompanied by a quite significant deterioration of the balance-of-payments situation, and even in 1982 there will be the possibility of a clear-cut rise in the balance-of-payments deficit. Capital investment by business enterprises will continue to be at a low level, and, all in all, investment in housing will show a further drop by comparison with 1980. The Secretariat also states that there is a great deal of uncertainty in forming an opinion on wage developments in privately-owned business. For example, there is no basis for deciding what possible effects the suspension of the sliding-scale wage system will bring about, and it is possible that the extremely low rates primarily brought about by the new agreements will prove contagious. All in all, an increase of approximately 2 and 1/2 percent in hourly wages in the DA (expansion unknown)-LO [Danish Federation of Trade Unions] sphere from the end of 1980 to the end of the current year can be expected, and that is a somewhat more pessimistic, but certainly more realistic, estimate than that which was arrived at along with the agreements between the organizations.

The economic survey shows that Denmark is still on the edge of the abyss, if one uses the language and the concepts leading Social Democrats ordinarily have found it appropriate to employ. We are not on the way out of our very serious situation, but the unexpectedly large drop in production and employment in 1980 has brought about a decline and a reduction of stocks, which in turn resulted in a more severe reduction of the balance-of-payments deficit in the second half of 1980 than had been expected. Simultaneously, developments with respect to the exchange rate had a favorable effect on our competitive capability, and the growth in industrial exports seems to indicate that businessmen have been able to take advantage of those possibilities to a great extent.

However, one wonders how long the more favorable exchange rate relationships can continue to prevail. Seen in relation to the existing massive economic problems, one also cannot fail to perceive that the improvement in our competitive capabilities, which is not supported by wage developments of sufficient restraining power, is too moderate and uncertain to be capable of turning the process around.

At the same time, there are clear indications that the economic policy which has been adopted, taken as a whole, is on the point of wearing out. That is a very serious matter for the government and its coalition parties to discuss.

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CNO: 3106/101

GOVERNMENT FACES SEVERAL ECONOMIC DECISIONS IN SPRING

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 27 Mar 81 p 10

[Editorial: "This Country's Economy"]

[Text] During the coming months, economic policy will be in the process of being reshaped. The government is preparing new economic policy agreements, primarily with those who have participated in the coalition up to the present. Simultaneously, it is being pressured toward increased governmental capital investment activity and other measures concerned with employment. All this is taking place against a gloomy economic background, with net indebtedness abroad in danger of exceeding 100 billion kroner, unemployment increasing and the balance-of-payments deficit rising. Finally, it is probable that wage developments, in themselves, will not result in an improved competitive capability and that the improvement which exchange-rate developments brought about may very well turn out to be a transitory.

The fact that the government, in this situation, intends to bring out its Economic Democracy plans again is surprising. It is hard to understand why they have not realized that these plans are regarded as a direct threat to privately-owned business if an increase in production and employment will be the only way we can get out of our difficulties. A compulsory Economic Democracy system would mean that private investors who were successful in business on a reasonably large scale would gradually relinquish their property. Well, it does not take much imagination to picture how that, by itself, would affect a businessman's inclination to make capital investments. In addition, an extraordinary development fund in the LO (Danish Federation of Trade Unions) management will also reduce the community's economic flexibility, which already is too slight. Former Finance Minister Thorkil Kristensen stated that that was the principal reason for the unpleasant "stagflation problems" quite recently in his new book on unemployment.

Furthermore, in connection with the coming discussions of economic policy, the fact should be emphasized that increasing the Danish economy's public sector is no solution. It is desirable that a higher level of economization be required with respect to the operational expenditures of the municipalities and counties instead of concentrating our economy measures unilaterally on the capital investments budget. But up until the present, economy measures with respect to operational expenditures have caused insurmountable political difficulties, and the state of the economy unfortunately is such that it is not possible to completely

forgo economies on the investment side in favor of dubious operational economies. In addition, a long series of capital invest expenditures will inevitably entail increased operational expenditures.

There is a need for serious recognition of the fact, when preparing economic policy, that increasing the public portion of the economy does not constitute a solution of Danish economic problems. Instead, privately-owned business competing in foreign countries should be provided with much better general possibilities for expansion.

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CSO: 3106/101

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS ZEUTHEN URGES SLOWING OF FOREIGN DEBT GROWTH

Copenhagen BERLINSKE TIDENDE in Danish 7 Mar 81 p 11

[Article by Frank Dahlgard: "The Economy Is on the Right Track, Says Professor"]

[Text] In the critical area of improving Denmark's competitive capability by comparison with foreign countries, we now are on the right track.

That is what the "senior sage" in economics, Professor Hans E. Zeuthen, said in an interview in the savings banks' monthly publication SPAREKASSEN in which he dissociated himself from the discussion of a threatened economic collapse in Denmark.

"All the chatter about a coming collapse is part and parcel of the popular tendency to exaggerate," Zeuthen said. "If we believe that we can continue to carry out an economic policy which is as effective as the one which was carried out in 1979-1980 in spite of everything, then there definitely is hope for the country," he said.

The "senior sage" describes the political step taken in December 1979 to suspend three or four cost-of-living increases after the devaluation of the krone shortly before it as a textbook example of a successful combination of exchange-rate and income policy. Furthermore, Zeuthen said, "In taking that step, Denmark did something right for the benefit of her competitive capability--which indeed was of such magnitude that it is worth noting--but when we should have been able to reap the benefits of our improved competitive capability in 1980, that possibility collapsed because of the terrible economic conditions in some other countries, for that circumstance obscured the beneficial effects to a great extent.

Zeuthen Regrets

Zeuthen says that we took the first step in the right direction when the aforementioned step was taken in 1979, but that additional steps must be taken if we are to stop incurring debts abroad by the end of the 1980's and restore full employment at the same time. The magnitude of these additional steps must be approximately three times that of the step taken in December 1979.

However, if economic conditions abroad become gloomier--and there unfortunately are many indications that that will be the case--still more will have to be done

in order to get our unemployment and indebtedness problems solved in the course of the next 10 years, the "senior sage" says.

Professor Zeuthen says that the positive "strategy" which was set forth by the economic experts in their latest report is strongly reminiscent of the government's economic policy action program for the eighties. Zeuthen regrets that it was not more clearly evident from the economic experts' report that, on the whole, there is agreement between the government and the experts regarding the proper economic policy for the coming years.

The "senior sage" also states that the capital market will be discussed in a report in the not too distant future. Among other things, the experts want to take a look at the relationship between Danish interest rates and the incurring of debts abroad. They also want to examine the question of the influx of individuals' capital resources and risk capital into Danish commerce and the significance of that process where competition is concerned.

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CSO: 3106/101

CENTRAL BANK OUTLOOK WARNS OF RECESSION CONTINUING

Copenhagen BERLINGESKE TIDENDE in Danish 20 Mar 81 p 11

[Article by Frank Dahigaard: "The National Bank Gives the Government a Few Ropes"]

[Text] There is only one realistic way out of the economic abyss, and that is a policy which holds down increases in income, slows down the growth of the government and reduces energy consumption.

That is what the National Bank's management says in its annual report which has just come out. The bank's management comes out with an urgent warning against "instantaneous solutions" in the form of big devaluations of the krone.

For the first time in many years, the government has received words of approval from the National Bank. The directors of the National Bank cling to the fact that Denmark was one of the few countries in the Western world to avoid a further deterioration of its foreign-currency shortage in 1980. At the same time, the government is praised for the cost-of-living step it took in December 1979 after the devaluations of the krone, and "the fact that it succeeded to a great extent in preventing the devaluation and oil price increases from affecting domestic costs" was noted.

The National Bank's report includes a calculation which shows that Danish competitive capability improved by a bit less than 9 percent from the end of 1979 to the end of 1980 as a result of wage and exchange-rate developments. That improvement was reflected in larger Danish shares of the market in foreign countries, the National Bank points out with satisfaction.

Foreign Currency, Interest and Oil

A factor which improved Denmark's competitive position was more obscure. That was the big increase in interest rates abroad, since now our foreign competitors also must make considerable interest payments, and that naturally has benefited our relative position.

Regarding the outlook for 1981, the National Bank writes that tendencies abroad do not provide any basis for optimism. The significant differences between countries where inflation rates are concerned create uncertainty regarding exchange

rates and interest rates, and added to that is the underlying uncertainty in regard to future oil prices. The economic downturn in Denmark will probably be stopped this year, but there is no prospect of an early upswing, and therefore unemployment will increase further.

Raised Index Finger

In three areas, the National Bank lifts a warning index finger toward the politicians in Christiansborg. Those areas are:

1. The government should abstain from carrying out a big devaluation, which would only make its task of slowing down wage and price increases difficult and create problems for exporting agricultural products. 2. The government should refrain from continuing special subsidies in support of interest rates to businesses, since they can create expenses in connection with loans for those who do not share in the preferential treatment. 3. The government should reduce the large, and increasing, state budget deficit. On this last point, the National Bank states flatly that the government's financial policy is too weak. It notes with dissatisfaction that public consumption continued to rise sharply in 1980.

9266

CSO: 3106/101

NOT ENOUGH VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR YOUNG FOREIGNERS

Duesseldorf **HANDELSBLATT** in German 26 Mar 81 p 6

[Text] Only every second young foreigner in the FRG between 15 and 19 becomes vocationally qualified. In the future, the problems of young people without vocational training and of young people without work will become, even more than they are now, problems pertaining to foreigners.

This is the conclusion of a study of training and employment conditions for foreign youth; the author is Karen Schober, a coworker at the Institute for Labor Market and Vocational Research in the Nuremberg Federal Bureau of Labor. The study, published in the first 1981 issue of "Reports on Labor Market and Vocational Research," reaches, among other things, the following conclusions:

--Integration of foreign youth in the fields of education and training has not been successfully accomplished up to now. In the area of general education, to be sure, the school attendance quotient is at present 84 percent, in the primary school, almost 100 percent, but school integration is still made much more difficult by the high regional concentration of foreigners and by the concentration at the intermediate school.

--Up to now, foreign children have been greatly underrepresented in vocational training. Now as before only about half of the foreigners obligated to attend vocational schools do so. Of all the 15-18 year-olds, 16 percent receive training in the dual system, and 5 percent continue with full-time vocational schools. About 92,000 foreign youths, 57 percent of the 15-18 age group, receive no vocational qualification at all in schools or at their place of work. The proportion of foreigners among all young people without a training contract is at present already 37 percent. It will rise further in the coming years.

--About 75,000 young foreigners between 15 and 20 are neither working nor in training. This is about one-third of this age group.

--The number of foreigners finishing school will continually increase up to the end of the 1980's, and it will reach its peak in 1990/91, with at least 80,000 foreigners leaving school after completion of the obligatory period. The proportion of foreigners to all those leaving school after completion of full-time obligatory schooling will increase by 25 percent by 1991; after this it will probably decline.

But the author herself estimates that these values, which represent the lower limits, will certainly be exceeded, since from now on an influx of family members from abroad is expected.

Even if foreign youth -- because of the decreasing amount of candidates -- has greater chances for professional training (decline in the number of German pupils), there will still probably be little change in the Schools' and the employers' selection criteria. This means that the problem of young workers may well become primarily a problem of foreigners.

Of course, in the coming foreigner-generations, we will be dealing with young people who were born here, who have grown up here, and who have in part become naturalized, young people who will perhaps represent ethnic minorities, but whose homeland will nevertheless be the FRG.

9124
CSO: 3103/290

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SPEAKS ON FARM PRICES, SUBSIDIES

Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 9 Apr 81 pp 5,9

[Text]

Agriculture Minister Antonis Karamanolis made the following statement on the results of the latest meeting of EEC Agriculture Ministers in Brussels, and on new farm prices and subsidies that will be in effect for the 1981/82 period.

Despite various difficulties faced by the Community, and despite understandably opposing interests and the strict budget cuts imposed by the Community's leadership, the level of farm prices for our country is considered satisfactory. Under Italian Greek efforts, a substantial improvement over the price increases initially proposed by the Commission was achieved, and the generalization of the principle of shared responsibility, especially concerning wheat, olive oil, tobacco, fruit and processed vegetables, was averted.

The amounts Greece will receive in the form of subsidies and guarantees, apart from funds to be received in aid for agricultural programs, exceed all previous Greek expectations.

The results, sector-by-sector, are as follows:

THE DRACHMA'S GREEN RATE OF EXCHANGE

In a statement submitted to the Council, the Greek delegation noted the follow-

ing, concerning the drachma's green exchange rate:

(a) The correction of the exchange rate, so as to offset the effect from the devaluation of the Italian Lira and its possible implication of monetary balance. Following this, the Council adopted a regulation fixing the exchange rate, as of 6 April 1981, at 61.2454 drachmas per European Currency Unit (ECU).

(b) The readjustment of the drachma's initial exchange rate, as determined in December 1980, so as to bring it closer to this period's market prices. Such a readjustment had been agreed upon during the negotiations. The Commission assumed the obligation to deal with the subject.

RAISINS, DRIED FIGS

Following a statement by the Greek delegation, the Council of Ministers gave the Commission special instructions to present as soon as possible to the Council its proposals on the inclusion of Greek raisins and dried figs in Rule 516/77 on processed goods. It was thus made certain that a rule covering the organization of these two products will be issued no later than 31 May 1981.

COTTON

The Council agreed, after

a strong démarche by the Greek delegation, to the submission, in its next meeting, of the final Commission plan for fixing the target price for Greek seed-containing cotton.

This step was dictated by the need to examine separately the price of this important product, produced solely by Greece, as this is the first time cotton will be the object of common market organization. It is believed that cotton prices should therefore be discussed on a different, and more favorable basis, than the rest of the price package for Greek products. The Greek delegation was the promise that cotton prices would be considerably improved from original Commission proposals, which provided for a 10 per cent increase over last year's government-guaranteed prices. With this target price as basis, subsidies will then be computed for supplementing the producers' income. Two other draft laws, concerning general rules for the organization of the cotton market and the organization of cotton producers' associations and co-operatives are being pushed through the Council. The second law will also include provisions for the formation, operation and financing of such producers' groups.

TOBACCO

During negotiations on to-

basic prices we achieved the following:

- To take as basis the prices of the 1980 harvest, instead of the 1975-1980 three-year average.

- To increase prices of basic Greek oriental varieties by 10 per cent, instead of the 4 per cent initially proposed by the Commission. It should be noted that the price increase for Italian oriental varieties is 4 per cent.

- To restrict import duties for comparable varieties from 0.62 ECU to 0.28 ECU, resulting in a proportionate increase in bonuses.

- To increase the total bonus sum from 127 million ECU, as originally proposed by the Commission, to 215 million. An additional 22 million will be received in the form of rebatements, etc.

To guarantee, with the above-mentioned package of measures, and under the current ECU/drachma exchange rate, a total income of 22.1 billion drachmas for the 1981 tobacco harvest; the total guarantee offered by the Greek government for the 1980 harvest was 17.9 million.

Greek tobacco producers will, in addition, collect from the Greek government the full amount of the 1981 income supplements, adding up to a total of 3 billion drachmas. These supplements will be gradually absorbed by the EEC in the course of the period 1982-85.

With the above measures:

- Greek tobacco production is guaranteed prices higher by 24 per cent from those of 1980. This percentage varies by area and variety.

- Prospects for export and full absorption of Greek tobacco are being created.

- The total influx of foreign exchange will be at least

\$550 million, compared with the previous figure of \$220 million.

- The Greek state budget is relieved from an annual burden of 7 million drachmas, up to now used for the protection of Greek tobacco.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

During negotiations, we achieved to raise the price increases for fresh fruits and vegetables falling under the policy of prices and interventions from 9 per cent, which was the Commission's original proposal, to 11 per cent.

For Greek products, which are now lower priced than similar EEC products, this means price increases of between 14.8 and 24.6 per cent over 1980 prices.

It must be stressed that these prices come into play only to protect producers in cases of low market prices. High market prices are not subject to any restriction.

For exports to EEC countries, subsidies were set at 1.58 drachmas per kilo for oranges, 1.34 for tangerines, and 0.97 for lemons. We tried hard to achieve higher subsidies, and these efforts will be repeated until subsidies reach the levels desired.

PROCESSED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The Greek delegation reacted strongly to the Commission's proposal to reduce aid to the production of these products from the 1980 levels. It achieved the abolition of the proposed quantitative restrictions. There should therefore be no problems for Greek production, which is expected to be higher this year, or for the Greek farmer.

The Commission's proposal was to provide aid for the

production of processed fruits and vegetables only up to 750,000 tons of fresh tomatoes and 120,000 tons of fresh peaches, with a total expected amount of aid of 3.2 billion drachmas. This would have resulted in the destruction, for the first time, of roughly 50 thousand tons of peaches, and the decrease in the cultivation of tomatoes for industrial purposes.

Following the Greek delegation's strong reaction, we achieved the continuing increase in production of Greek processed fruits and vegetables under satisfactory prices. These prices are estimated at 4.10 drachmas per kilo for tomatoes (price at delivery to the factory), and 15.2 drachmas per kilo for peaches, i.e. increases of 29 and 32 per cent respectively.

Finally, as a result of the above prices and expected subsidies per kilogram of processed product, an increase of total aid from 3.2 billion to more than 7.5 billion drachmas is expected.

OLIVE OIL

The Commission's proposals were:

- Imposing the principle of shared responsibility in production, for total Community production exceeding 700,000 tons.

- Increasing intervention prices by 5 per cent.

- Increasing aid to producers by 7.5 per cent.

Negotiations on oil prices were long and difficult. The other EEC partners reacted strongly to the idea of further price increases, because of the high costs involved, and insisted on shared responsibility measures. It should be noted that the Community's expense for olive oil in 1980 was 367 ECU.

The Greek Minister effect-

rely countered these arguments by pointing to the social injustices the proposed measures would imply for a product already produced at a deficit, and for producers of the Community's poorer regions, including Greece. Similar positions were presented by the Italian Minister of Agriculture.

As a result of the Greek Minister's steady and resolute position:

— The idea of imposing the principle of shared responsibility was abandoned.

— The reduction of aid to producers provided for in the initial Commission proposals was avoided.

The final level of intervention price increases was 9 per cent, considerably higher than the 6 per cent originally proposed by the Commission. For the Greek producer, this means a net price increase of 13.56 per cent, bringing the price to 115.84 drachmas per kilo.

Indicative prices rise to 167.60 drachmas per kilo, and aid to producers increased by 11.2 per cent. Total aid to Greek olive oil producers, for 1980/81, is expected to reach 1.8 billion drachmas.

SOFT WHEAT

The Commission's original proposals were:

— Imposing shared responsibility limits to production. This would reduce intervention prices for production above a certain level.

— Increasing intervention prices for animal feed by 6 per cent.

— Increasing intervention prices for bread-making by 4 per cent.

During the discussions it was decided after strong efforts by the Greek delegation, not to impose shared responsibility tariffs for the 1981 production, and to

agree on an intervention price for the Greek producer, increased by 10.17 per cent over last year. Thus intervention prices will now be 10.72 drachmas per kilogram, and indicative prices 14.28 drachmas per kilogram. Greek producers are expected to achieve prices close to the indicative ones which will mean an approximate 20 per cent increase over last year's prices.

HARD WHEAT

The Commission's original proposals were:

— Imposing the principle of shared responsibility in production.

— Raising intervention prices by 4.1 per cent and aid to producers by 7.3 per cent.

During the discussions, the Greek delegation argued successfully that the imposition of shared responsibility for the production of hard wheat, a product in which the Community as a whole has a production deficit, would destroy the philosophy of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) and pose serious questions about the CAP's cohesiveness and future. The Greek delegation also argued in favor of higher intervention prices and of the need to extend aid to producers to all hard wheat cultivations. It was finally decided:

— Not to impose the principle of shared responsibility.

— To increase intervention price by 8.61 per cent. Taking into account the increase in aid to producers, the total increase is 10.5 per cent, bringing intervention price for hard wheat to 15.10 drachmas per kilogram. Indicative prices for the new harvest were set at 19.43 drachmas per kilogram. As it is certain that market

prices, this will mean a 20-25 per cent price increase for the Greek producers.

It was also decided to extend aid to all areas cultivated with hard wheat. Total aid is estimated at 414 million drachmas.

WINE

New orientation prices for the 1981/82 period are higher by 15.04 per cent for red wines and by 11.12 per cent for white wines. In absolute figures, this means new prices of 20 drachmas per kilogram of 12° wine for the current period, against 17.23 and 18 drachmas for 1980/81.

Consequences of this arrangement will be:

a) An increase of economic subsidies for the marketing of wine in the 1981/82 period.

b) A proportional increase of subsidies for distilled spirits.

c) Increased subsidies for wine exports and special uses of wine.

2. — A new regulation, whose approval was expedited on the request of the Greek and French delegations, prohibits the selling of wine at prices lower than a certain level. This lower price limit was set at 85 per cent of the orientation price, and will be effective for the 1980/81 period as well.

For the Greek producer, this measure means:

a) That a minimum guaranteed price is now set, in essence for the first time.

b) That terms of competition inside the Community will improve, which will facilitate Greek wine exports to the Community.

3. — At the request of the Greek and French delegations, the special distilling of

wine was approved, in principle, for 1981/82. Subsidies to Greek wine to be detailed will amount to approximately 900 million drachmas, and will be covered by FEOGA.

SUGAR BEETS

Price increases of 11.6 per cent were finally decided for sugar beets. The Commission's original proposal was 7.5 per cent. The Greek sugar industry was also given the right to pay to producers prices higher than EEC ceilings in the fulfillment of already signed contracts with producers. These prices will be 36.7 per cent higher than last year's, and will be paid to Greek producers during 1981.

BEEF

The Commission's original proposal called for an increase in orientation and intervention prices for heavy beef in two stages, as follows:

a) From April 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981, by 6 per cent.

b) From April 1, 1981 to April 1, 1982, by another 2 per cent, for a total of 9 per cent. These percentages were finally modified to 7.5 and 10 per cent respectively, to be given in the same two stages. According to the price increases finally decided, orientation and intervention prices for beef in Greece will be as follows:

a) Orientation price
b) Intervention price

	Stage 1	Stage 2
(in thousands of drachmas)		
a)	204	209
b)	184	188

Apart from the above price increases, amounting to approximately 11.5 per cent, it should be noted that beef prices in Greece increased by 20 per cent five months ago (November 1, 1980) and by another 5 per cent in Jan-

uary 1, 1981. Thus, within a period of five months, beef prices increased by a total of approximately 34.5 per cent.

Despite this, the Community has decided to continue subsidizing beef producers not producing milk or dairy products with 1,000 drachmas per cow. These funds will be provided by FEOGA, and the governments of member countries have the right to match the above sum by an equal amount.

MUTTON

The Commission's original proposal was for a 6 per cent increase in the price of mutton. The final decision calls for a reference price of 228 drachmas per kilogram for the 1981/82 period, a 10.6 per cent increase from the previous period.

It is besides well-known that mutton prices achieve market prices higher than the reference price, which is an anomaly for the protection of producers in case of bad market conditions.

PORE

It was finally decided to increase basic prices for pork by 15.19 per cent, to the level of 107.26 drachmas per kilogram. The original Commission proposal called for a 9 per cent price increase.

The Commission's original proposals called for:

— An 8 per cent increase in the indicative price of milk, in two stages.

— The imposition, in addition to the 2 per cent basic shared responsibility tariff, of another 6 per cent tariff.

The agreement reached after negotiations provides for a single-stage price increase, which, in the case of Greece, will be 12.19 per cent (or 14.91 drachmas per kilogram), and the imposition of only a 2.5 per cent basic shared responsibility tar-

iff, from which Greece has been totally exempted.

CONCLUSION

To assess the results presented above, one must take into account:

— That very high price increases in some sectors, or a devaluation of the national currency, would create strong inflationary pressures and thus tend to counterbalance the benefits from increased farmers' income.

— The high price increases decided by the government in the past year aimed at bringing Greek farm prices closer to EEC levels and thus create a higher starting point for future adjustments.

— Farmers' income depends not only on prices, but also on production quantities and the various national and Community subsidies.

— As basis for determining the producers' real income, one should take not the intervention prices, which constitute a last-resort protection measure, but the indicative prices which reflect real market conditions, and which are usually considerably higher than intervention prices. Subsidies of all forms should also be taken into account.

The above point should be particularly stressed. Real income depends primarily on indicative prices, from which the real market prices evolve. The operation of the intervention mechanism, with minimum guaranteed prices, is merely a safety valve.

Finally, the government wishes to state that, in addition to special measures for limiting oak cork, which have already been announced, and for the reduction of production costs, to be announced soon, it will examine every social cost concerning farmers' income, and will take whatever measures are indicated.

UFFE THORNDahl NAMED GLISTRUP PARTY FOLKETING LEADER

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Mar 81 pt II p 2

[Article by Solveig Rodsgaard: "Thorndahl Chairman"]

[Text] The Progressive Party's Folketing group needs to get its profile touched up, and that will be the task of the 39-year-old Uffe Thorndahl, who was elected chairman of the Folketing group for the first time the other day.

In his new position, Uffe Thorndahl will be led on a leash a bit more than formerly. Although he has been the deputy chairman of the Folketing group for several years, he nevertheless has been able to run his own course on a number of matters, and he has done that very proficiently. Now he will try to commit the entire Folketing group to certain courses with the policies he pursues, and that is a bit of a job.

It is the fact that the Folketing group's profile has gradually become a bit blurred which is the reason why a new man is being put in the position of group chairman.

The previous chairman, Ove Jensen, held the position for 6 years. There were many people there who did not notice, but that same man, Ove Jensen, understood very well how things were going, so that he did not want to be a candidate for the position again, even though he knew that Mogens Glistrup would like to keep him there. But the group avoided anything dramatic, and Thorndahl was elected without anyone opposing him.

Uffe Thorndahl has two big tasks to perform. He must provide for just the right amount of cooperation between the Progressive Party and other parties so that a number of moderate members of the group will not become frustrated because they feel that the Progressive Party has no influence. And at the same time he must take care that the party sticks to its policies so thoroughly that the key voters are not disappointed.

Uffe Thorndahl, an old Social Democrat--he never was actually a party member, but he often voted for that party--is a man who sticks close to reality, and he was that sort of a man when he invented the phrase "salami tactics" at the group's meeting last summer. That means that the Progressive Party, like the Social Democratic Party, should exert political pressure in as many different ways as

possible in order to leave its mark on the political picture. Uffe Thorndahl has that view constantly.

Uffe Thorndahl—an engineer by training—became a member of the Progressive Party in August 1973 and he served his political apprenticeship in local politics. He became a member of the Birkerød town council in 1974, where he did not find much peace. His strongest political opponent was the powerful blacksmith, Hans Rasmussen, of the Social Democratic Party. Uffe Thorndahl came into the Folketing as a result of the February 1977 election being elected in the Fredensborg district. The Progressive Party had 26 Folketing members at that time. At present, the group has 19 members since the withdrawal of Jorgen Junior, but, to Uffe Thorndahl's delight, Junior's departure has meant a more peaceful Folketing group.



Uffe Thorndahl-New Glistrup Party Folketing leader

9266

CSO: 3106/1078

ANTI-EC MOVEMENT SPLITS OVER LEADERSHIP

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE (in Danish 5 Mar 81 p 9)

[Article by "Jo-b": "Popular Movement against the EC Splits"]

[Text] The fact that Jens Peder Bonde, one of the Popular Movement against the EC's Folketing members, took it upon himself to act as spokesman for the 1982 budget proposal of the EC Parliament's Budget Committee has led to open dissension in the Popular Movement.

One faction of the Popular Movement, which calls itself the "Opposition within the Popular Movement, against the EC," describes Jens Peder Bonde's assumption of the position of spokesman as "a treacherous attack upon opposition to the EC," and Sussi Jensen, who is the spokesman for that faction, has told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that Jens Peder Bonde, as spokesman, will present views which he himself does not favor.

Sussi Jensen criticizes the fact that the Popular Movement, by participating in the official bodies of the EC, is helping to legitimize that organization, and he states emphatically that local work in Denmark on behalf of a withdrawal from the EC can only be gotten under way again by staying out of the EC altogether.

"The four Folketing members from the Popular Movement commit the movement, instead of the individual members to courses of action too frequently," Jensen says. At the same time, they dodged their obligation to decide whether to vote "no" or simply to abstain from voting in the EC Parliament, and that amounts to misuse of the votes of EC opponents," Sussi Jensen concluded.

Jens Peder Bonde has told BERLINGSKE TIDENDE that he took it upon himself to act as spokesman for the Budget Committee because in that way he gets an opportunity to examine the budget critically in the parliament itself. "And that precisely is our job," says Jens Peder Bonde. "By participating in the EC we want to gather as much information as possible critical of it so that we will be able to work for Danish withdrawal from the EC as a result of having that information.

Jens Peder Bonde describes the statement that the four Folketing members broke their promises not to vote for bills in the EC Parliament as "a downright lie." If passage of a bill means strengthening the fight against the EC, it is obvious that we will vote for it," says Jens Peder Bonde.

KOIVISTO EMERGES STRENGTHENED FROM GOVERNMENT CRISIS

Helsinki HUFVUDSTADEBLADET in Swedish 8 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial by Jan-Magnus Jansson]

[Text] Prime Minister Koivisto's assertion of his parliamentary leadership is by no means unwelcome, according to Jan-Magnus Jansson. But there is good reason for all sides to back away from overheated arguments that might lead to a constitutional conflict.

It has been a long time since the people of Finland have been as astonished as they were on Monday when national pessimist Mauno Koivisto not only presented his famous compromise with DFFF [Finnish People's Democratic League] chairman Kivisto but also emerged visibly transformed into a happy, decisive and energetic man. For if there is anything one could object to in the otherwise esteemed prime minister it is that all too often during his reign his actions have been tinged with doubt, lack of resolution and a sense of fatigue.

Koivisto in other words gave the impression of being a man who had cast his lot and was relieved at having done so. With unusual frankness he described the background to the public. After the meeting with the president supplemented by Aarne Saarinen's disclosure of his conversation at Ekudden, Koivisto realized that not only was he regarded as doomed as prime minister, his political life might be in danger as well. He therefore decided to show everyone who was in charge. At best he might be able to save his government, at worst he would crash resoundingly.

In this situation, however, it remains an open question whether Koivisto's action on Monday was only an episode in the long dance around the government or if it represented a real turning point. The concrete substance of the agreement with Kivisto was not very noteworthy. The kernel was a unilateral statement by the prime minister that he did not intend to allow the government to break up even if DFFF maintained its separate stand on the social part of the income package. If the People's Democrats out of gratitude manage to find a form for their stand that does as little damage as possible to government unity that will be a different matter.

The statement that the People's Democrats can do what they want to could have been made earlier, of course. However Koivisto might claim that the political situation has changed and also that the Pekkanen agreement is so close at hand that it is no longer necessary to maintain such strict discipline.

Thus the repercussions created by Koivisto's compromise with Kivisto have nothing to do with the matter itself. They have more to do with Koivisto's political style which is really something new. Koivisto seems to have returned to the original source of parliamentarianism and to have come up with a concept of the prime minister's role that has not been commonly held at least for a very long time. It is 1, the prime minister, who decides what is going to happen, says Koivisto. The proposal to Kivisto was made on the sovereign responsibility of the prime minister, largely bypassing government colleagues, party organs and other potentates.

There is no doubt that this picture of the prime minister's power corresponds to British and other classic models. The only thing that can force a prime minister to his knees according to this doctrine is losing the confidence of parliament in him and his regime. Up to that point it is the prime minister who determines what the situation calls for, the degree of unity he needs in his government and which measures are needed. This is dazzling news for people who seldom think that the form of government requires that the government have the confidence of parliament and nothing more.

The question is whether this is realistic. For if some of the groups in the government submit their resignations, for example, or put so many spokes in the wheel that the routine no longer functions the prime minister cannot be left to deal with the problem on his own.

Is there a group that might act in this way? There are people in all parties who were run over during the latest crisis. Kivisto very definitely put Saarinen in his place. Despite that there is little doubt that DFFF, which has played a key role in recent days, will give Koivisto its support.

In the Social Democratic Party Sorsa and Sundqvist among others remained in more or less blissful ignorance of what the prime minister had decided even though the Social Democratic leadership should have been involved to some extent in the settlement with Kivisto. It means that the Social Democrats will be forced to retreat from their previous demands for unity. But the party can scarcely refuse to back up its prime minister in a situation like this for that reason.

This leaves the nonsocialist government parties. SFP [Swedish People's Party] which wants the government to remain in power will scarcely create any difficulties. The Center Party, on the other hand, has been singled out in the leftist press as the bogeyman in the crisis context. If the party feels it has been sidestepped it has the means to show it. For instance it could demand the same privileges as DFFF, i.e. be allowed to define its own line in presenting the income policy legislation. The Center Party could even recall its

ministers without giving very specific reasons. But in that case the party would have to take the blame for toppling the government of a very popular prime minister at the moment and it would probably also be forced to assume political responsibility in the future.

What has especially electrified interest in the new phase of the crisis at any rate is the event of a constitutional conflict. It isn't every day that the textbooks on constitutional law are taken off our shelves. Koivisto's "declaration of independence" on Monday also affected the president. This may have less to do with the dispute between Kekkonen and Koivisto last week than with the especially openhearted report Aarne Saarinen made from Ikuden. Koivisto himself has not bothered to hide the fact that there is a conflict between the president and the prime minister.

It can be regarded as characteristic that there is speculation as to what constitutional powers are available to the president if he wants to assert himself. The right to dissolve parliament is the very heart of the president's power even though it is hedged in with certain restrictions (the need for the countersignature of the prime minister). The president can also refuse to present bills the government wants which once led to the downfall of a government. Neither of these constitutional blunderbusses appears very applicable to the current situation. The idea of a president being able to dismiss a government that has the confidence of parliament seems very risky to us whatever the textbooks have to say. It would mean a first-class constitutional crisis. President Kekkonen has wisely pointed out many times that in a conflict between parliament and the president parliament would inevitably draw the longer straw.

There is therefore good reason for all sides to back away from the most overheated arguments and return the crisis to the more mundane level where it originated. This will not prevent Koivisto's political move from having lasting importance. An assertion of the fundamental principles of parliamentary power and authority is by no means unwelcome.

6576

CSD: 3109/160

EC AGRICULTURAL, BUDGET, SUFFRAGE PROBLEMS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Michel Debre: "Does European Europe Have a Future?"]

[Text] The hubbub of the presidential election runs the risk of making us forget for a while the misfortunes of our European policy. However, 7 months after the Right yielded to Mrs Thatcher, the budgetary coup by the European Parliament that was organized surreptitiously by two British has given a body blow to what had been a great hope, that is, European Europe, around which we had believed it possible to reconcile the Europe of General de Gaulle and that of Jean Monnet.

One wanted to establish a cooperation between states; the other had faith in the ideology of supranationality. I myself, as I was fighting against supranationality, always understood that the link between the two positions was hope for the rebirth of Europe. By asserting its internal cohesion, Europe was to regain a force of character and a measure of influence over the rest of the world, whether this world be that of the United States, the Soviet Union, or the developing nations. And indeed, during the peak years of the sixties, the Europe of Brussels and the Europe of General de Gaulle joined together around what has been called the "construction of Europe."

This extremely ambitious phrase voiced a legitimate concept to the extent that, sheltered by a "common external customs tariff," those years were like so many rocks placed one upon the other, the years of the construction of the "common agricultural policy" whose successive regulations were staggered from 1962 to 1970. At this time, this common agricultural policy is the only one to have come into existence, because my government had made it the necessary condition for an acceleration or the lifting of tariffs on manufactured goods, very much requested by the Germans.

At the time we were hoping to enlarge the range of European cooperation around these two pillars which were "community preference" and "financial solidarity," since agricultural purchases outside of Europe were somehow being penalized by the so-called system of "levies." And we wanted to believe that the Europe of the Six, supported by this organized and unified market, would soon be able to converse on equal terms with at least the United States.

But there is worse to come. The Community has added its own institutional blunders to these external difficulties. We can point out its three stages, though each one in its time was proclaimed as an improvement on the previously mentioned "construction of Europe."

First stage: 1970 agreement on the budgetary powers of the European Parliament. An extremely abstract agreement, inasmuch as thereafter, lacking a clear nomenclature, obligatory expenditures decided by the Council of Ministers and nonobligatory expenditures on which the parliament can have the last word were confused with one another. But, there still, the procedure is so complicated that no one masters it entirely.

By way of an example, it is enough to know that the decision-making process of the Council of Ministers is not the same for approval as for rejection. The result is that every year there is a conflict whose proportions have obviously increased a great deal since this parliament was elected by universal suffrage. Having capitulated in 1979, the French Government has said that it would call for a revision of the procedure. Nothing has happened. In this area as in that of Euratom, we have had only words.

The second institutional stage is that of the insufficiently negotiated, and above all badly renegotiated, entry of Great Britain. Since two-thirds of its trade is with non-EEC countries, Great Britain was supposed to use the transition period to try to reorient its trade, in particular its very important agricultural imports. We know what is going on. From now on the British are competing with the Italians in the game of exceptions to the rules.

Next comes the third stage, which is that of election by universal suffrage of the European Parliament, formerly composed of delegates from the national parliaments, an old plan which many had forgotten. But France decided to save this its battle cry for the sole reason that a candidate for the presidency of the republic had made this promise the springboard for his personal election.

A dangerous plan was proposed in the month of December 1974 without being matched by any measures of good sense which respect for the Treaties should have required with the result that the declaration of unconstitutionality was barely avoided. But Great Britain decided to make us pay dearly for its acceptance. Under the pretext of "renegotiation" it obtained an adjustment in its favor of the "corrective mechanisms" from the European Council meeting in Dublin, which would allow it to continue without changing anything in its traditional patterns of trade with New Zealand, for example, while continuing to benefit from free access to the European market for its industrial products.

The result of these institutional blunders is now displayed before our very eyes. At the end of the second transition period, Mrs Thatcher demanded and obtained that, at least for Britain, financial solidarity be replaced by the notion of "fair return." With the agreement of 30 May 1980, Great Britain received a new respite of 2 years and the assurance that the agreement would be valid for 3 years barring a reform of the "structure." The latter was not sufficiently taken note of, though France tried in vain to oppose it.

It cannot be more obvious. Gained at the expense of the French taxpayer, this respite was to be utilized not for adapting Great Britain to the Common Market but for the opposite, which is to finally make the Common Market the area of free trade which is Great Britain's dream. By criticising the agricultural surpluses that could be the best means for Europe of fighting against world famine, London is seeking nothing else than to attack the financial solidarity that has been applied to the common agricultural policy. Toward this end all the mechanisms of the Community are being used thanks to the strong influence the British have acquired there...at our expense.

Such is the background of the recent budgetary coup in the European Parliament, where the legislators' desire to make themselves important was masterfully used through the commission's initiative to pass a budget higher than the one that had been agreed to by the Council of Ministers.

And the social pretext of aid to Italian disaster victims or to unemployed laborers, or the regional one of reconversion of old industries should not mislead anyone. It is only a question of different presentations of one and the same policy, the marginalization of the agricultural policy, the only bulwark of European originality and determination which will hereafter be in its death throes.

Of course, the French Government protested. But the facts remain the same. As soon as the lanterns of the presidential election have been extinguished, the French must know that the European struggle will begin again. And for that matter, how can we have confidence in a fickleness that yesterday was prisoner of its electoral promises, today is prisoner of institutional traps built by its own hands, and tomorrow will be prisoner of a weariness in the face of the struggle in which French interests will unquestionably be the victims?

We must "reverse steam" and regain Europe! One of the first objectives of the new seven-year term must be the revision of the Treaty of Rome. Around this driving force which the council of heads of state and government or the Council of Ministers should be, the other institutions must recover their natural hierarchy and new common policies must be born. Of course, the agricultural policy, which is the oldest, must continue to live and develop.

But obviously, only a France that is sure of itself will know how to find the strength to convince our partners of the urgency of such a renegotiation.

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TURKMEN COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 12 Apr 81 pp 1,7

[Text] Ankara (CUMHURİYET BUREAU) -- Foreign Minister İtler Turkmen returned to Ankara yesterday after a 10-day visit to the United States and a 1-day stopover in Bonn. In a statement to reporters at Esenboga Airport, Turkmen said, "The clouded days which overshadowed relations with the United States for a while are completely behind us." Turkmen noted that formation of a new U.S. Middle Eastern policy was still in progress and stated that measures to be taken for the security of Southwest Asia were discussed in general, but no concrete measures were undertaken. Reporting that an effective struggle would be launched against the activities of fanatic Armenian circles, Turkmen pointed out that he did not think the recent European Parliament resolution on Turkey would affect relations between Turkey and the EEC.

Foreign Minister Turkmen discussed his U.S. tour with reporters at Esenboga Airport. He said that he was pleased with his talks with Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Haig and Secretary of Defense Weinberger and had returned with positive impressions. "I saw that the new American administration is showing increasing interest in our nation and our nation's friendship," he said. Turkmen noted that the talks, which he described as "very candid," revealed that "the points of view of Turkey and the United States are in harmony on many important international problems." The foreign minister added, "We saw great understanding of and close interest in Turkey's foreign policy within and outside of NATO. Our American collocutors pointed out that they value Turkey's views," and said he believed that relations between the two nations would flourish.

Turkmen then answered reporters' questions. A summary of the questions and the foreign minister's answers follows:

Question: Is there a possibility of increased U.S. defense aid this year? It is said that the United States will give Turkey a new type of aircraft. What is the situation on this?

Answer: The U.S. administration submitted to Congress a draft concerned with aid to Turkey for FY1982. Increasing this aid which amounts to \$400 million is not at issue at this stage. What I did was take up Turkey's defense needs within a broader perspective, within a perspective of the next 4-5 years. I tried to explain to my collocutors the level at which defense needs will exist both nationally and in light of the NATO missions given us.

Question: It is said that the United States is going to give Turkey 15 Phantoms.

Answer: Phantom aircraft are already included in the programs. There may be a question of some development within the framework of these programs. I do not know the details.

Question: In your talks with Bush, you shared the view that common effort should be shown in the defense measures which the allies would take vis-a-vis the situation in Southwest Asia. What is the situation which emerged in this regard? What are the approaches of the new American administration to Turkey as regards defense measures to be taken in Southwest Asia?

Answer: Southwest Asia is a region adjacent to the NATO area. The threat is equally oriented to the southeast flank of NATO. The measures we mentioned cover measures which must be taken directly within the NATO framework.

Question: In the speeches you made while in the United States, you said that Turkey would make no additional contribution to security of the Gulf outside its NATO responsibilities. How did the U.S. administration take this policy?

Answer: We exchanged views on this matter in a general way with U.S. officials. The U.S. secretary of state has just been to the Middle East. I believe that American policy is in the formation stage. Therefore, there was no question of discussion of measures to be taken in a very concrete way.

Question: Since the NATO area of responsibility cannot be expanded as regards the situation in Southwest Asia, what measures might be taken within NATO?

Answer: Our attitude has always been consistent. We say that if there is a threat to this region, the strengthening of Turkey, which is an important element of the southeast flank of NATO, will in itself reinforce the deterrent element in this region.

Turkmen said in part of his statement that he had seen once more during his U.S. visit that certain fanatic Armenian elements had increased their anti-Turkish activities in recent years and said,

"There is no doubt of the need to combat the activities, based on shameful falsification of the historical facts, of these indoctrinated circles, despite their constituting only a small minority of the Armenian community. This struggle will certainly be conducted in an absolute and effective manner."

A reporter then asked Turkmen how this struggle would be conducted. Turkmen replied, "We will offer detailed and extensive information on the historical facts and how the history of the era has been distorted by Armenian elements."

Another journalist recalled reports that personnel for the Leopard tanks which West Germany will give to Saudi Arabia would be trained in Turkey. Turkmen noted that Saudi Arabia and this nation were free to cooperate in the areas and to the extent they desired and said that the matter had been taken up during his contacts in Bonn.

Meanwhile, according to the ANATOLIAN AGENCY and the AP, the sale to Turkey of 15 "Phantom F4E" type fighter planes and spare parts for these aircraft was proposed in a report submitted to the American Congress by the U.S. Department of Defense. The report showed the cost of the fighter planes planned for sale to Turkey and the equipment needed for these aircraft as \$78 million.

If the U.S. Congress accepts the proposal, it will be the first time the United States has sold fighter planes to Turkey since 1976.

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ELCI SENTENCED FOR KURDISH, DIVISIONISM

Istanbul TERCUMAN in Turkish 26 Mar 81 pp 1,12

[Text] ANKARA BUREAU -- Former RPP Mardin National Deputy Serafettin Elci, who was minister of public works at the time of the Eccevit government, was sentenced to 2 years, 3 months in prison for "Kurdism and separatism propaganda."

Serafettin Elci was tried in the Ankara Martial Law Command Second Military Court and was sentenced yesterday. Elci was tried on charges of having conducted separatist and Kurdish propaganda by saying, "I am a Kurd and there are Kurds in Turkey" in a statement given to a magazine. The court found Elci guilty and raised the 1.5-year sentence by half because he committed the crime by means of publication, sentencing him to 2 years, 3 months' imprisonment.

Because of a recent change in the Martial Law Act, Elci cannot appeal the ruling because the sentence is less than 3 years. However, the case can be entered for appeal upon the request of the Martial Law Command, otherwise the sentence will be final.

A summary of the Second Court's ruling follows:

"In view of the crime of conducting propaganda in YANKI magazine to destroy and weaken national sentiments having been established and, in accordance with article 142/3 of the TPC [Turkish Penal Code] by which the opinion of conscience was thus brought, of punishment by imprisonment for a period of 1 year, 6 months extending from the minimum limit in consideration and recognition of the defendant's being a person who has been a national deputy and a minister, these being among the highest positions of the state,

"Of the defendant's punishment by 1 year, 15 months' imprisonment as the result of raising the sentence by half as prescribed in accordance with TPC, article 142/6, as the crime was committed by means of publication,

"Of continuation of the state of detention of the defendant, bearing in mind the amount of sentence prescribed, and since the opinion was reached that causes for detention had not been removed,

"Of the being taken into account in the period of sentence prescribed of the period spent in detention since 24 October 1981 [as published] when the defendant was arrested, and of application of TPC, article 59, not taking place in consideration of the defendant,

"Pronouncement is made against the defendant Serafettin Elci and attorney for the defense Emin Deger, in partial implementation of the military prosecutor's request and to be final from the standpoint of the defendant, with appeal to be possible from the standpoint of the Command."

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TURKISH RADICALISM ESCALATING IN GERMANY

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 13 Apr 81 pp 1,15

[Text] Frankfurt (HURRIYET) -- The terrorism which has died down in Turkey since 12 September has now resurfaced and "taken asylum" in Germany. Organizations of various factions are being seen lately to have come together for the purpose of "common action." Especially organizations of the Turkish extreme left are intensifying their anti-Turkish activities, arranging back-to-back actions and demonstrations. These organizations denigrate the administration in Turkey, trying to win over European public opinion. German police, meanwhile, are generally indifferent to these negative efforts. They are also "disinclined" to extradite militants which Turkey wants returned.

Actually, German police have been unable to deal with German terrorists recently and are equally unable to move effectively against the Turkish organizations which sometimes act in concert with them. Meanwhile, the real Turkish workers, who demonstrate anew every day their "devotion to the fatherland" are trying to make the Turkish voice heard by launching "counter campaigns." Our citizens arranged demonstrations against the latest attacks on our diplomats and are distributing leaflets in foreign languages to denounce terrorism and the enemies of Turkey.

Bloody clashes are breaking out occasionally between opposing groups. The mirror of events which were experienced in Turkey prior to 12 September is now occurring in Germany. The viciousness of the militants was made apparent most recently in an incident which occurred in Frankfurt during a wildcat demonstration by an extreme leftist organization in front of the building housing the Turkish Federation, the uppermost of the associations paralleling the NAP (Nationalist Action Party). Militants beat up the German policemen who tried to stop the demonstration, for which no permit had been obtained, causing nine to be hospitalized, one in serious condition. Following this incident, "Turkish Federation" members announced that they would go after the leftist terrorists.

Organization Spectrum

The whole "spectrum of organizations" seen in Turkey prior to 12 September is mirrored in Germany. The organizations harboring the militants who fled Turkey have formed almost all of the factions of the extreme right and left. Clashes occasionally break out between the factions of the extreme left. It has only been after 12 September that all of the extreme leftist organizations have entered a "coalition." In fact, they just arranged a joint action in Frankfurt on 14 March,

making a strong show of unity. Almost 15,000 extreme leftist militants gathered from all over Europe to participate in the demonstration, in which they carried red flags bearing the hammer and sickle and placards denigrating the administration and shouted anti-Turkish slogans. The German Communist Party also supported the demonstration. On the other hand, "antiadministration" stirrings have begun in the extreme leftist organizations in support of the NAP administrators and militant NAP sympathizers under arrest in Turkey. One group has published criticism of the administration in Turkey for "erroneous management." Thus the extreme left and right have come together in Germany on the point of "opposition to the administration."

6 Large Organizations, 60 Factions

The most important of the "Turkish" organizations headquartered in Germany are the pro-Communist Party Federation of West German Worker Associations and KOMKAR [expansion unknown], which defends Kurdish separatism, the pro-NAP "Turkish Federation," the pro-National Salvation Party "National View Organization," and the "Suleymanist" "Islamic Cultural Centers" on the right, and the pro-RPP "Populist Revolutionary Federation-Europe."

The Turkish organizations have formed up to 60 factions and offshoots.

According to a report by the German organization for the protection of the constitution, there are 30,000 Turks of extreme leftist and rightist views in the country.

Traps Being Set

It has become increasingly clear lately that the group with the firmest hold on German and European public opinion is the extreme left. The anti-Turkish activities of the extreme left are concentrating on "overthrowing the administration in Turkey and setting up their own dictatorship." The first stage of the "trap" being set to achieve this purpose is to "isolate Turkey from Europe." The extreme left is trying to ensure "Council of Europe expulsion of Turkey" for this purpose. It is also desired that European nations block financial aid to Turkey. Slogans are being used in this campaign such as "Aid to Turkey means using the German taxpayers' money to support the administration in Turkey." This group is also trying to gain influence through the German press, radio and television and sometimes succeeds. Frankfurt and Cologne radio, which broadcast Turkish programs, are especially influenced by this group. In fact, "engaged" artists such as Melike Demirag and his wife Sanar Yurdatapan have frequently used these radio microphones as tools for anti-Turkish propaganda. The two artists were finally "thrown out" of Cologne radio a few days ago following reactions by Turkish workers.

Armenian Cooperation

The extreme leftist group reportedly is cooperating also with Armenian terrorists. According to intelligence sources, the goal of this cooperation at the highest level is "to sabotage Turkish-European relations and leave Turkey by itself." It is stressed by circles concerned that there is also a desire to force Turkey to react and "to stage incidents similar to 6-7 September" by stirring up the Turkish public.

It is noted that the extreme left imagines "it will be easy to seize an isolated, unsupported Turkish administration."

The extreme leftist group is organizing such actions as parades, hunger strikes and raids on consulates in order to make its voice heard. A demonstration held last month in which German communists also participated in a raid on the Bonn embassy proved how the militants will seize any opportunity.

That the German police have a "very passive" attitude towards all this has not escaped notice.

Militants fleeing from Turkey to Germany are taking advantage of the "political asylum" method. "Marriage for money" is another "remedy" for obtaining residence permits. There are organizations headquartered in Germany with people for this purpose. Some of the organizations in Germany are known to be organizing "heroin and arms smuggling." Heroin is reportedly brought from Turkey and marketed in Europe to obtain money to finance arms smuggling.

Association Raided in Frankfurt

A new example of how extremism has got out of control occurred in Frankfurt. Leftist militants attempted to disrupt a "Poetry Night" to be held by an association affiliated with the pro-NAP Turkish Federation. These leftist militants even felt no compunction about clashing with police.

Police Beaters Released

Those attempting to disrupt the right-wing gathering also used slogans against the regime in Turkey. They were shouting anti-administration slogans in German.

The interesting aspect of the affair was that those who beat police with clubs of construction iron were released when it was over. Germany, which has sent judiciary delegations to Turkey, has thus admitted that it cannot cope with the Turkish extremist organizations.

Turkish Lobby

A new formation has come to the fore in Europe, especially lately, in opposition to these efforts by "Turkish enemies." Turkish workers have proved that a true "Turkish lobby" is now forming with their initiatives to make Turkey's voice heard. Our citizens have recently been organizing large demonstrations and parades throughout Europe against terrorism and Turkish enemies in which tens of thousands of people have participated. They carry Turkish flags, sing the national anthem and distribute leaflets in foreign languages. Moreover, the Turks have launched letter-writing campaigns, writing in foreign languages to inform national administrators of their feelings and desires.

But...

The new Citizenship Law was placed into effect as "an effective measure" against extremists active abroad. This law, envisaging loss of citizenship for those engaged in anti-Turkish activities abroad if they do not surrender within the

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DECISION DRAWS REACTION

Istanbul HILLIYET in Turkish 11 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] Ankara, Special -- A statement made by the Office of the Prime Minister last night in connection with the European Parliament decision on Turkey stressed that this decision had been taken by a small minority of the European Parliament, saying, "The flanks to which the parliamentarians who voted against Turkey belong are representatives of a small group which actually wants the pre-12 September atmosphere in Turkey to continue and desires the developments which would occur in this atmosphere."

The statement released by the Office of the Prime Minister expresses the following views:

"In today's meeting, the 434-member European Parliament adopted a resolution against Turkey by a vote of 45 to 51. Those present in the parliament during the voting on this draft in which eight members abstained are understood to have consisted of 104 members, that is, far less than a quorum. The flanks to which the parliamentarians who voted against Turkey belong are representatives of a small group which actually wants the pre-September atmosphere in Turkey to continue and desires the developments which would occur in this atmosphere.

"These desires, in fact, were clearly expressed in different parts of the resolution which was adopted today. The claim in the preface of the resolution that the policy of terror is continuing in Turkey with the support of the regime and the passage in the procedural part of the resolution to the effect that the ongoing struggle of the Turkish people is supported for the restoration of the democratic institutions, parliament, political parties and labor unions make this intent clear. To present the legitimate struggle undertaken for the elimination of the pockets of terrorism in Turkey as terrorism and to show the Turkish people as having entered upon a 'struggle' which has not entered their minds against the administration which they support with all their heart are further proof of this intent. Actually, the 'struggle' spoken of in the resolution is nothing but the activities of a small community which has fled Turkish justice because of its guilt and taken shelter in foreign countries.

"The statement in another procedural article of the resolution that 'the freedoms and democratic rights of Turkish immigrant workers and students in European Community nations should be supported and guaranteed' is an attempt to appropriate this anti-national tendency of a very small group to all Turks and citizens abroad, and this is another manifestation of the same mentality.

"Come Home" period allowed, reportedly has sent some scurrying, especially those in "leader" status. Nevertheless, the generally indifferent attitude of Europe is still encouraging the militants.

Celebi Not Returning

Serdar Celebi, general chairman of the pro-NAP Turkish Federation in West Germany whose name is among those whom martial law officers have summoned home, announced in a speech he made at a Poetry Night in Neu Isenburg that he would not return.

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"As known, the European Parliament, of which we are not a member, asked to send a delegation to Turkey and to make contacts with both public officials and the private individuals desired, and we gladly accepted this request. The adoption at a session hastily called and which did not have a quorum of a resolution in this form without waiting for realization of the visit of such a delegation to which we look forward or the results of this visit is probably an expression of the anxiety felt about the delegation's giving voice to the realities it would see in Turkey. At any rate, the statements made upon their return by German parliamentarians who were in Turkey not long ago showed that delegations coming to Turkey would return with positive impressions.

"We do not think that such a resolution, reflecting the thoughts of circles which feel serious discomfiture about the change of administration in Turkey and about seeing a true democracy established on sound foundations in Turkey, can translate into the sentiments of the large majority of European Community parliamentarians who are sincerely committed to the principles of democracy and we believe that such a resolution will be contrary to the views of the community member governments.

"By the same token, we hope that this resolution will not have a negative effect on relations between Turkey and the European Economic Community.

"The new administration, which is responsible only to the Turkish people, did not decide under foreign influence to restore the nation's secular, democratic order as soon as possible. And certainly its determined efforts to realize this decision will not be under foreign influence."

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NEW GROUND FORCES CHIEF ON MODERNIZATION, RE-EQUIPPING

Paris DEFENSE INTERARMEE in French Apr 81 pp 10-13

[Interview with General Delaunay, Army chief of staff, in February 1981]

[Excerpts] General Delaunay, appointed several months ago to the post of chief of staff of the Army, will be responsible for handling installation of the new equipment ordered under the provisions of the 1977-1982 Law on Military Programing, as well as for participating in designing equipment and programs that will be specified within the framework of the next programing law.

He has agreed to answer our questions concerning the way in which he conceives of his mission and the action that he will take during his tour of duty. This is the first interview granted by General Delaunay since he took over his present duties.

[Question] You are taking over your present duties at a time when the Army has just gone through a period that witnessed a thorough change in its structures and in its equipment. With regard to what you found on your arrival, do you contemplate making changes or conversions in the Army's organization, structures, operation or equipment?

[Answer] As you point out, at the time of my assuming my present duties, the Army had just concluded a reorganization of its structures. Therefore, only a few supplementary modifications will complete that reorganization. With regard to equipment, the problem is somewhat different. That is a field in which there is never any let-up. It is constantly necessary to strengthen, supplement or modernize our equipment. Strictly speaking, therefore, it is not a question of modifying an established program, but rather of continuing on the course of equipment improvement.

[Question] Your predecessor had directed his action toward modernization of the Army. What will be the guideline of your own action as chief of staff of the Army?

[Answer] On my arrival at the head of the Army, I stated that I wanted to continue on the course undertaken by my predecessor, but also to extend his action into the field of style of command and of the quality of human relations representing one of my first concerns with improving the training of units.

[Question] Does the Army, as you found it when you took command, give you any cause for special concern in any area at all?

[Answer] You can indeed imagine that my job does not lack concerns. Nevertheless, as I have just told you, I attach special importance to the quality of human relations. I especially hope that the soldiers serving the Army are proud of being French soldiers. I also hope to unify the Army better, regular and reserve, career forces and draftee regiments.

[Question] In the field of collaboration with the allies, will the number of bilateral or multilateral exercises and maneuvers be increased?

[Answer] Exercises with the allied forces are technically necessary for training our forces. They continue as in the past, but an increase in their number is not contemplated at present.

[Question] Several Army equipment programs have experienced delays varying in length and particularly the AMX-10 RC, the AU F-1 and the FAMAS [automatic rifle from the Saint-Etienne Weapons Factory]. Can you give some details on the definite delivery schedule of that equipment and their scheduled introduction into the troop units?

[Answer] As you certainly know, the production capacity of the industrialists making the FAMAS has been increased to 54,000 units a year. FAMAS financing is to be continued until 1983. Deliveries to the Army should, therefore, be completed in 1986. With regard to the AU F-1, which will arrive in the units in 1982, the program will be completed in 1990. The AMX-10RC program is somewhat longer and might continue until 1989.

[Question] The weapon systems with which the Army is equipped are being constantly improved and are becoming more and more expensive and, consequently, less and less numerous. Does this development seem to you irreversible or do you indeed intend to take action, in order to change it?

[Answer] The sophistication of equipment is irreversible in some fields. That is true, for example, of electronic warfare equipment or of the surface-to-air artillery. In other fields, the field of general purpose vehicles for example, I think that it is possible and even desirable to have less sophisticated equipment, but in a larger number.

[Question] Will the evolution of the cost of certain weapon systems (the price of the FAMAS has increased from 1,800 francs to 5,000 francs per rifle, the price of the AMX-10RC has now reached 5.8 million francs) lead you to reduce the number of orders or to spread them out in time?

[Answer] The dates that I have given you for financing the FAMAS and the AMX-10RC take into account the foreseeable price increase.

[Question] What is the status of the development of the 155-millimeter towed howitzer? When is it scheduled to go into service?

[Answer] The 155-millimeter towed gun is in the prototype stage. It should be introduced in 1984.

[Question] Aside from its delay, the AMX-10RC armored reconnaissance vehicle is penalized by its rather high cost, equal to around 60 percent of the cost of an AMX-30 tank. In view of the small number of AMX-10RC vehicles that the Army wants to order, do the specific characteristics of this equipment justify its introduction into the units? Would it not be more rational to increase the number of AMX-30 and to equip the reconnaissance units with them instead of the AMX-10RC?

[Answer] It would not be logical to equip the reconnaissance units with tracked vehicles. The AMX-10RC has characteristics of speed, cruising radius, strategic mobility and silence, not to mention its amphibious characteristic, which makes it especially suitable for the missions for which it is intended. Moreover, the wheels of the AMX-10RC give this vehicle the same all-terrain capability as a real tank.

[Question] One of the main equipment programs of the Army during this decade will pertain to the development of a Main Battle Tank (EPC) intended to replace the AMX-30. What characteristics would the Army want this new tank to have? Especially what improvements are to be made in comparison with the AMX-30 and the AMX-30 Enhanced?

[Answer] Although it was designed at the beginning of the 1960's, the AMX-30B still represents right now one of the best balanced tank concepts. I am thinking particularly about its compactness, the quality of its armament and of its ammunition (G shells and armor-piercing ammunition), its turret biotechnology. Therefore, it was relatively simple to develop an enhanced version of it, the AMX-30B2, characterized primarily by automation of the mechanism box and of the fire-control system, the introduction of passive night-vision facilities, the addition of supplementary armoring. This enhancement can be applied to old B tanks when they go through rebuilding. Therefore, it is obvious that the operation of an exceptional yield in the field of cost-effectiveness is involved. Therefore, good times await the AMX-30B2.

For all that, it is necessary to think about the changeover in the 1990's. Naturally, the EPC will be a qualifying leap with regard to firepower and mobility, but we expect of it primarily a change in the field of survival capability (protection + reliability). Therefore, it will be necessary to be able to give up certain performances, if necessary, in order to provide better assurance of reliability or merely to limit costs and therefore maintain the number. In fact, the tank is still the "unit of account" of a modern army.

[Question] A certain number of decisions concerning the Army's equipment programs are still in abeyance at the present time. Can you tell us what decisions have been made or what equipment has been chosen within the framework of the following programs:

New jeep.

Floating vehicle bridge.

Multiple rocket-launcher.

Armored car replacing the AML-90 (light armored car with 90-millimeter machinegun).

[Answer] As you undoubtedly know, the decision to adopt the Peugeot P4 jeep was made several days ago. It should meet the needs of the Army perfectly.

Two kinds of "amphibious" means are under study: the Amphibious Crossing Means (MAF) intended for replacement of the Gillot devices, and more particularly designed for equipping forward Engineers units, and the Motorized Floating Bridge (PFM) carried on trailers and intended for rear crossings. The decision to build them has just been made.

Concerning the multiple rocket-launcher, we are still participating in research undertaken by the Americans, who are going to enter their second study phase.

Finally, the AMI-90 will be replaced, depending on the unit, either by the AMX-10 for European-deployed units or by the ERC-90 Sagale (armored antitank reconnaissance car) for units deployed overseas.

[Question] Your predecessor stated that he hoped that an armored investigation car will be developed for illumination units. Will this program be implemented and, if so, what will be the characteristics of this armored car?

[Answer] In fact, they have been working for several years on the production of a light armored vehicle intended not only for the environment of the main battle means, but also for independent engagement in large-scale actions. We believe that soon we shall achieve definitely innovative solutions.

[Question] What is the status of the talks with foreign partners concerning the multiple rocket-launcher that is to be adopted by several NATO countries and concerning the antitank helicopter?

[Answer] I have already answered with regard to the multiple rocket-launcher. Concerning the antitank helicopter, discussions are continuing actively, in order to try to reach an agreement.

[Question] Is the Army considering acquiring the AS 332 Super Puma (helicopter), in addition to a new light fixed-wing aircraft for the ALAT (Army Tactical Air Support)?

[Answer] A priori, the SA 330 meets our present requirements quite well. Nevertheless, it is not out of the question that the Army will provide itself with a limited number of AS 332. On the other hand, no plan provides for the acquisition of a new fixed-wing aircraft.

[Question] Is the development or purchase of a new collective weapon for the purpose of equipping infantry combat groups being considered?

[Answer] For the time being, the AA 7 62 NP 1 machinegun, that is to say the AA 52 machinegun version still equips the units and is satisfactory. No decision has been made on its possible replacement. Nevertheless, the possibility of replacing the AA 52 with a more recent weapon will perhaps be considered.

[Question] What progress has been made in the field of thermographic vision and night-firing equipment? More specifically, by when will the Army have this equipment?

[Answer] The units are in process of being equipped with second-generation equipment. That is to say, light intensification equipment. The third generation, thermal imagery, will be installed starting in 1984.

[Question] In what directions will the Army's equipment effort be oriented in the future? (antitank, antiaircraft, CME [electronic countermeasures], and so on).

[Answer] It is not a question of making a total impasse. Nevertheless, I am devoting my attention at present to certain areas. Electronic warfare and antiaircraft defense, for example, are part of the areas on which effort must be applied.

[Question] Is an increase being considered in the present capabilities of the Army in the field of electronic warfare? Will the 44th RT [Ground Regiment] be strengthened or be linked up with another unit of the same type?

[Answer] When I speak to you about improving our electronic warfare capabilities, I am thinking much more about equipment than about structures, which should not undergo any changes.

[Question] With the recent order for a small series of ERC 90 Sagaie, the Army will have eight families of armored vehicles (AMX 13, AMX 30, AMX 13 VTT, AMX 10P, VAB, AML, EBR and Sagaie). Does that not jeopardize the facility of supplying and standardization and, if it does, what measures will be taken to remedy this?

[Answer] First of all, it should be noted that, at present, we are in a transition period and that we are proceeding to replace the EBR and the AMX 13 progressively. In addition, the notion that the AMX 13 and the VTT-AMX 13 belong to the same family can be questioned.

That is why I shall confine myself to pointing out the necessary coexistence, insofar as we are concerned, of three types of armored vehicles for very specific missions: the tank, the family of infantry combat vehicles, the armored reconnaissance vehicles. A search for simplicity in supplying argues in favor of unification and standardization of equipment. The variety of possible missions leads, on the other hand, to differentiation. Equipment decisions must lead to the best compromise between those two contradictory requirements. I believe, moreover, that I know that foreign armed forces also have, of necessity, several [different] pieces of equipment in service at the same time.

[Question] Will the Army's choice in favor of the ERC 90 Sagaie affect the choice by the National Gendarmerie of a replacement for the AMX 13?

[Answer] It is not up to me to answer that question.

[Question] French foreign actions are increasing. Is the Army considering making some conversions to its structures or equipment to adapt them to those specific missions?

Is the establishment of a command and logistic organization exclusively directed toward foreign actions on the model of the American Rapid Deployment Force being considered?

[Answer] Studies are in progress so that the Army may be more capable than ever of meeting the foreign action missions assigned to it. Right now, the three large intervention units are a satisfactory group.

[Question] Actually when will the 31st Brigade be established? What will be its equipment, missions and structures?

[Answer] As you know, two regiments form the basic structure, the 2nd REI [Foreign Infantry Regiment] and the 21st RIMA [Marine Corps Regiment]. The 2nd REI is a motorized infantry regiment with antitank and antipersonnel support equipment, and the 21st RIMA is an interbranch regiment, combining armored reconnaissance units, infantry companies on VAB [Pront Armored Vehicle] and support equipment. As soon as its definitive command structures have been set up, which should take place in the near future, the missions of this large unit will be the missions of all the Foreign Action Forces, with the specificity of its equipment.

[Question] By what budget are the costs of the Army's foreign actions supported? How do you intend to proceed, so that the increase in the number of those missions will not penalize the financing of the Army's programs?

[Answer] Foreign actions are financed normally by the "activities" budget under title III. But it is true that possible overspending is supported by transfers from title V. Of course, we contrive to limit them as much as possible.

10,042
CSO: 3100/687

GROUND FORCES COMPUTER NETWORK REVIEWED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Apr 81 pp 159-160

[Article by Emmanuel Gepeyre]

[Text] Ground forces now have seven large computers operating in a centralized mode to serve the chain of command and weapons and services administrators. These computers, at data processing centers, are linked together by the telephone circuits and switches of the Ground Forces Infrastructure Communications Network (RITTER) and the routes of the special civilian network, CADUCEE (expansion unknown), which directly connects the computers.

The computers can also be used by long distance with teleprocessing, using special Postal and Telecommunications Administration circuits for that purpose.

Originally, the trend was to combine all applications at the same location. Today, there are independent units designed to serve users directly within their immediate surroundings. Thus ground forces are in turn experiencing the data processing "explosion," which has now become so widespread that it pervades all levels of the chain of command.

Eventually, in addition to the seven large computers already in operation, ground forces will have 200 minicomputers or heavy terminals and about 300 light terminals, most of which will be "intelligent," i.e., they will have a memory and processing capabilities at the same time. Troop units will also have resources as yet to be determined.

This data processing "explosion" requires the use of powerful data communications resources. The links in question were previously inadequate. To supplement them, the army initially considered subscribing to the TRANSPAC (expansion unknown) network, a product of French telemetry, but abandoned the idea because of prohibitive telecommunications costs and finally decided to install its own data communications network: the ground forces' digital data communications network, which should make its telemetric systems more reliable.

Ground forces will thus use their own communications system to connect the seven large computers and the light and heavy teleprocessing terminals, and to connect the various individual systems.

This future ground forces network should be able to benefit from RITTER. It will have data switches and systems software, which need to be precisely determined. This network will also have to handle the traffic resulting from the new office-automation phenomenon which, using machines processing texts, will give rise to what should be called "electronic mail."

By giving preference from now on to the development of our telecommunications systems, which will assure the independence of our automated applications, ground forces will thus benefit from the development of telemetry.

11919

CNO: 3100/671

GROUND FORCES NBC DEFENSE SCHOOL ATMS SPILLED OUT

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Apr 81 pp 158-159

[Article by Emmanuel Gepeyre]

[Text] As of 1 August 1980, the Grenoble Special Weapons Military School changed its name to the Ground Forces NBC^a Defense School. The term "special weapons," obsolete and inexact, has been deleted from the military vocabulary in an effort to make it clear that NBC defense is not an area reserved for a few specialists but that it is everyone's concern, and to show the army's concern to be consistent with the terminology used in allied armies.

This new name marks the culmination of efforts by the command and by the school for instruction to meet the needs of staffs and troop units in the best possible way. The instruction provided by the school derives directly from the organization of ground forces' NBC defense and has a dual orientation: for troop units on one hand and for staffs on the other.

In the case of troop units, officers and noncommissioned officers, more specifically those assigned to keep up with aspects of NBC defense, are trained at the Grenoble school so that every unit may be able to have an officer capable of assisting the unit commander in this very special area and noncommissioned officers who can utilize the unit's resources or assist the unit's NBC defense officer, or even assist the basic unit's commanding officers in employing their NBC unit.

In the case of staffs, the school's effort is directed at their being able to have officers capable of handling problems of NBC defense and deployment for regions and major units and problems of territorial, civilian and military nuclear security in the case of territorial military divisions and regions.

The school's efforts are concerned with: --improving the quality of instruction through the use of methods requiring the training staff's personal consideration; --reducing the number of hours of theoretical instruction and increasing practical exercises; --more responsiveness to outside entities, specifically to corps staffs, higher military instruction and to divisional staffs whenever possible; --better

^aEditor's Note--NBC: Nuclear-Biological-Chemical.

determination of the enemy's possibilities of chemical means of attack in order to provide specific data that can be used directly by staffs; --defining and studying actual problems of chemical warfare at the level of divisions or corps.

The school accepts about 1,000 trainees each year for an average training period of about 3 weeks. Besides its main task of providing instruction, it also provides some testing of new NBC materiel for ground forces' technical division, updating of NBC data with information obtained from technical organizations, compilation of many documents, drafting of a large number of regulations and significant participation in the work of the ground forces' standing NBC advisory commission.

During the past year, one-fourth of its staff was involved in operations for entities outside the school: participation in major corps exercises, informational assemblies for major units, visits of foreign schools, liaison with the ground forces' technical division and NBC units of the general delegation for warfare, and exchange of information with allies.

Thus the NBC Defense School, which mainly had a scientific and technical mission originally, has gradually become more concerned with the operational interests of troop units and staffs. Its instruction is now more concerned with practical matters and although the school devotes three-fourths of its time to training NBC defense officers and noncommissioned officers, it reserves one-fourth of its time for assisting forces or finding out about allied advances in NBC defense.

1915
CMB: 3100/671

SAGAIE ARMORED RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE DESCRIBED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Apr 81 pp 160-161

[Article by Emmanuel Cepcyre]

[Text] Certain ground forces units will be equipped with the Sagaie ERC 90 (reconnaissance vehicle with 90-mm gun) reconnaissance vehicle produced by the firm of Panhard and Levassor. Already being mass produced for various foreign countries, about 50 of these vehicles have been ordered to equip foreign field forces units.

The Sagaie is a light armored vehicle with 6-wheel drive for antitank use. With good mobility on land and in water, it can be used for antitank purposes, thanks to its 90-mm gun, and for reconnaissance and strike missions.

The vehicle's features and performance are the following: --Crew: 3 men--1 vehicle commander, 1 gunner, 1 pilot; --Combat weight: 7.9 tons; --Dimensions: overall length--7.70 m, overall width--2.50 m, overall height--2.25 m, ground clearance--0.29 m; --Fuel consumption: on roads--40 l/100, on varied terrain--20 l/h; --Range: 700 km; --Maximum road speed: 100 km/h; --Engine: V-5 cylinders with electronic ignition, 135 horsepower at 5,250 rpm.

Its weapons include: --1 semiautomatic 90-mm gun capable of firing hollow-charge shells at high initial speed for more than 1,500 m. It can also fire high-explosive shells. It is equipped with a laser telemeter, an electric aiming system and firing control by the tank commander; --1 7.62-mm machine gun twin-mounted with the main gun; --4 smoke-bomb launchers.

In its munitions hold, the Sagaie can carry 20 90-mm projectiles and 2,000 7.62-mm shells.

The Sagaie ERC has amphibious capabilities. Its propulsion, provided by two hydro-jets, is controlled by the vehicle commander and enables it to travel in water at a speed of 7.2 km/h. It is also equipped with internal pressurization and air filtration systems which enable it to fight in a contaminated atmosphere.

Finally, the vehicle can be transported by air force Transall planes, which is an advantage for foreign operations, in which speed often constitutes a factor of success.

The use of this effective, rugged and versatile vehicle in certain foreign field forces units, to replace their present armored vehicles, will help to increase their capabilities and fire power.

11915

CSO: 3100/671

PARIS CENTER FOR ARCTIC STUDIES RESEARCHES POLAR AFFAIRS

Copenhagen INFORMATION in Danish 16 Mar 81 p 4

[Article by Eva Rude]

[Text] Except for the Nordic countries, France is the country in which there is the most widespread interest in Greenland and other regions around the North Pole. French researchers, explorers, authors, moviemakers, photographers and tourists have traveled throughout Greenland, climbed the mountains and the fells, sailed over the fjords and lakes, lived in the trading posts and in the villages, in tents and under the stars. They have disseminated their enthusiasm and fascination in books and periodicals; they have made movies and written scientific articles. They have inspired in others the same interest in Greenland and emulation of them.

It was, therefore natural, that the Greenland women on the Greenland Committee of the Danish Women's Association, who are guests of the French Foreign Ministry in connection with the French-Danish cultural agreement, wanted to meet one of the experts on and admirer of Greenland, namely, Professor Jean Malaurie.

Jean Malaurie is well-known in Greenland. He is at home everywhere, has friends in the trading posts and in the villages, speaks Greenlandic with a Nordic accent, has lived at trading posts for long periods of time, has sailed and fished with the Greenlanders, driven dog teams over the snow-covered plateaus, taken films of and photographed life in northern Greenland, and in the evening sat around the fire in front of the tent or in the small wooden houses and heard tales about the olden days in Greenland and visions concerning the new. He has written down the age-old sagas and on the basis of these accounts written the book: "Les Derniers Rois de Thule"--"The Last Kings of Thule." The book has been translated into Danish, Swedish, English, German, Italian, Serbian, Polish, Japanese, Czech, Bulgarian, Spanish and Estonian. It is also his hope that it will be translated into Greenlandic.

But Malaurie is not merely interested in ancient times. He regards the countries or rather the people in the Arctic region as a large entity. He has for years studied their way of life, their traditions, heritage and culture, the climatic conditions which influence their daily life, their isolation from the rest of the world, and the kinship which unites them. What is the origin of the Eskimos, how have they developed the same kind of tools, items from hides, tents, household utensils? What interchange was there earlier? These are the questions he asks again and

again in learned societies, of the inhabitants at the trading posts, and of the authorities. What future can they strive for together, culturally and/or politically? Often his questions are so weighty that they are not answered nor can they be answered. But he just goes on.

His charisma is enormous, tall, elegant, active, with an engaging but also a self-conscious personality, he makes appeals for and fights for his dreams unceasingly. He is always alert, always ready to win friends for the cause. With enthusiasm he lets himself be carried away with his own words, his own thoughts, but at the same time he soberly evaluates the situation. He has the ability to believe in his own visions and to get others to do the same. His accomplishments are tremendous. One does not understand where he has found the time to live in all those desolate places about which he has made movies, written books, made photographs. It is no less remarkable that he has obtained economic support for this both in France and in other countries.

He has established in the middle of Paris an Arctic institute, where students from all over the world can do research on the Eskimos. The institute is also a state institution, and there is also a section of Spitsbergen. The institute students, of all ages and levels of education, study a wide variety of topics. Most of them have Greenland as a speciality, some study the Siberian Eskimos, and others and the Eskimos in Canada and Alaska, or women in the ancient Eskimo sagas. Another topic of study is the connection between Sanskrit and the Eskimo language since Sanskrit texts concerning a people in the cold of the North have been found. Other topics are the forced moving of country people, alcohol and criminality problems, prison life, town planning and housing construction in Greenland. The institute is a world unto itself; one only thinks about and talks about Eskimos.

Jean Malaurie said in his welcoming address to the Greenlandic women that he hoped that before long Greenlanders would come to his institute to study, and he mentioned the possibility of economic assistance. In addition, he mentioned an Arctic festival which he is arranging in Paris, where he also hoped to see Greenlanders. He himself had participated in "Asivik" in Qornok last summer.

Jean Malaurie ended the visit to the "Centre d'Etudes Arctique" with an earnest appeal to the Greenland women. "You are the descendants of a proud and brave people. You have a history to be proud of, and you shall hand on this culture. You have a rich inheritance, and I hope that a new Kununuaq--Knud Rasmussen's Greenlandic name--will arise among you--man or woman."

Jean Malaurie has brought Greenland with him. He has created in his home a Greenlandic environment which is seldom if ever seen any more. The apartment is behind the Palais-Royal, and in its rooms the beautiful Josephine de Beauharnais met the young Napoleon Bonaparte. A bear skin and a pillow of dog hide lies on a Greenland plank bed. Reindeer hides are scattered on the floor over the original Versailles parquet. A carved wooden figure in the corner of one room is clothed in the dress of a Greenland hunter. A narhal tusk and a Thule Eskimo sealskin top-boot stand by the open fireplace along with a red woman's sealskin top-boot from West Greenland. Spoils of different kinds: things made from bone, handicraft products, items made from leather along with a beastly poor caricature of Consul Bonaparte at the time when the young Titan made himself into a dictator. At first glance the drawing looks like a brilliant portrait of Napoleon. But on closer inspection the revealing

details can be seen. Naturally, the artist is unknown, for it would have been perilous to sign one's name to it.

The first two of a nine-part film series was shown at a special performance on Radio Diffusion. It was not strange that the films interested the Greenland women. The first was called "Greenland and Denmark-Greenland Arise"; the other "Greenland and Denmark--Nunarput," the Greenlandic name for Greenland. Jean Malaurie is, as indicated, politically involved in the Arctic; his sympathies lie with the Eskimos in the Nordic region. He takes up in the film debates, and sensitive topics; he asks questions on the basis of premises different from those of the Danish reporters. It is a completely new experience for a Dane, nevertheless, it cannot be said that the film attacks Danish policies. They are just regarded and judged from another point-of-view. It was fantastically stimulating, and also very inspiring in regard to future debates and future cooperation.

It might be asked why Jean Malaurie is not known in Denmark. Perhaps one can guess the answer. The TV series is brilliant filmmaking, judged from the viewpoint of the ordinary viewer but would probably not be distributed throughout the world unless there was an interest. The other films are about Alaska's Eskimos and the USA, the Asiatic Eskimos and the Soviet Union, Eskimos in Canada, and disputed values of the Eskimo people--this last was shown, like the first in the series, at a gala performance in the French radio house. Jean Malaurie understands more than how to make films.

His vision of the future of the Arctic is wide. On huge posters he has made a sketch of a future university. "The shile university" is in the form of a row of igloos, immediately evident, when one looks at the drawings. They are executed in working drawings with layouts of study rooms, lecture halls, conference rooms as if the plan was to build an ordinary university. Because of climate and weather conditions they are not big buildings, not monuments, but close to the ground, or more accurately, close to the snow, so that the students can go from house to house without any great difficulties and also feel at home in their surroundings. It is not a building drawn at a desk in Paris by people who have never seen snow. It is a project worked-out in careful harmony with Eskimo culture, nature and tradition. Jean Malaurie is smart enough to cooperate with the people of the Arctic.

The situation is the same in Greenland. Here also cooperation goes over the head of the Danes. He looks to Greenlandic authors, artists, scientists. In Greenland his institute and books are well-known.

His films will probably be shown before too long on Greenlandic TV. It would also be exciting to see them on Danish TV. They throw light on new aspects of cooperation between the Greenlanders and the Danes; they show aspects which seldom are taken up in the official debates; and they can logically contribute to a common sense thinking approach to a long list of various problems. In addition we need to know other people's view on our common situation.

[Photo on following page]



JEAN MALAURIE

Malaurie in the Thule district 1950--photographed in between 73-year old Inukitsupaluk ("Boatman") who was Knud Rasmussen's and Lauge Koch's traveling companion on the 2d Thule Expedition (The picture is from Jean Malaurie's book "The Last Kings in Thule" 470 S. Kr. 168.50. Nyt Nordisk Forlag Arnold Busck 19790.

6893

CSO: 3106/98

LOW BIRTH RATE WORRIES PLANNERS

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 13 Mar 81 pt 11 p 1

[Article by Brita Stenstrup: "Our Children May Become a Public Concern"]

[Text] In 30 years we will know the consequences of our growing disinclination to have children. In 30 years, the 57,000 babies born in 1980 will determine how much of the total payroll they will allocate to the large numbers of old people born during the war and in the postwar period, to the unemployed and to the coming generation.

The pronounced decline in the number of births--31,000 in 16 years--may bring about an unpleasant situation concerning the future of our society if we do not change our ways in time, says Ole Bertelsen, who holds a master's degree in sociology and is a research assistant in the Social Research Institute.

He prepared the much-discussed report on the declining number of births which is described as a "shocker" by some people.

Ole Bertelsen is not at all frightened. It is just a matter of reassessing society, he says.

"Approximately 60,000 babies each year is a figure which is very suitable for our present-day society. The modern industrial society actually has no need for children. By means of tax-assessment notices, we have insured ourselves during illness and unemployment and in old age. The individual family is not dependent upon children. It is only interested in how many children society produces," Bertelsen says. "Therefore it is a question whether the family can always be a private concern.

"In contrast with the drop in the number of births in the thirties, the drop in the sixties was a planned drop. Women went into the labor market in dead earnest, and we should not expect such an upward adjustment as took place during and after the war," says Bertelsen.

They Keep On Working

"Are there no indications, then, that society will drive the women home again with its economy measures?" he was asked. "Statistics indicate that the contrary

is true. More and more women are working outside the home. It will be the birth rate which will suffer as a result of the economy measures," he said.

"We know that the number of students in school will drop off by 20 percent during the next 10 years. But the pressure on the day-care institutions doubtless will increase even though the birth rate falls off. Women want to make sure that they can return to the labor market after their confinements. "The fact is that they do not hurry home to a life of leisure. Indeed, we should narrow down the concept of the nuclear family. These days, the nuclear family often consists of the mother and the child. Half of the women having first babies are unmarried, and although a majority of them are living with a man, he is not always the father of her first child by any means. The fact that women hold jobs and are increasingly not dependent upon men brings it about that, to an increasing extent, children have the experience of having several 'fathers' while they are growing up.

"But when the number of those of child-bearing age grows smaller and smaller by comparison with the rest of the population, it will perhaps be difficult -- get their demand for institutions accepted, and consequently those women will choose not to have children," says Ole Bertelsen.

"In the interests of everybody, society should make the first hard years easier for young families, give them an opportunity to do part-time work and support them economically. "The various groups in a society have always looked askance at each other. Those with small children regard those without children skeptically and compare their respective economic conditions. The young families are at the end of the line in the housing queue. They have to take the most expensive social living quarters. No pay increase can offset the cost of housing entirely these days.

"It is expensive to have children at present, and there may come a time when the young people will feel that their means are insufficient to enable them to undertake the project of founding a family.

"If we fail to adjust ourselves to the lower birth rate, I can visualize a pretty dismal sort of society in 20 or 30 years--a society in which a minority has to take care of a majority--a minority which will see a larger and larger part of the total payroll going to those who are not working and will become restive in consequence.

"That could create entirely new political currents," says Ole Bertelsen.

9766

CSO: 3106/1028

PRESS REVIEW ON AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS PUBLISHED

Athens ATHENS NEWS in English 16 Apr 81 p 6

[Text] KATHIMERINI (Independent) writes that what is essential about the Turkish violations of our airspace are not the violations in themselves (since Turkish aircraft can always be intercepted and are of no consequence) but rather what they reveal about Turkish intentions, attitudes and political goals.

And it appears that the Turks still have the same expansionist and hegemonistic outlook towards our lands as in 1974, when they took advantage of our weaknesses, following 7 years of dictatorship. And Ankara sees to it from time to time that we are reminded of how they feel, either through raw violations of our sovereignty such as the ones last week, or through statements by Turkish leaders which, at times, can be very revealing. Such was the case with Foreign Minister Turkmen's statements during his American visit.

"Turkey," he said, "has made more concessions than could be expected"--without enumerating the alleged concessions. Then the Turkish Minister went on to claim that the Greek islands of the Eastern Aegean sit on the Turkish continental shelf and that they should be demilitarized.

Thus it is clear that Turkey's basic aims have not changed. These aims are a matter of national policy for the Turks and those on whom Turkey is so totally dependent have shown no inclination to force the Turks to abandon them. To the contrary, Turkey's patrons appear to be...annoyed by Greece's insistence on the preservation of the status quo in the Aegean and our preoccupation with the Eastern danger, implying that we are exaggerating the danger and that our fears are baseless.

This attitude on the part of Turkey's patrons is the telling factor in the power equation. So long as this "attitude" remains unchanged the Turks are not likely to change their predatory aims towards us.

Let the Greek-Turkish dialogue continue. It is useful. But let us have no illusions.

The Greek government is feigning "surprise," writes the opposition daily TO VIMA, over the fallout from last Wednesday's naked violation of Greek airspace by Turkish planes.

The government should have been astonished instead if the opposite had occurred--if, in other words, public opinion had remained apathetic in the face of the latest Turkish provocation.

The opposition placed the incident in its proper perspective: it censured the government's decision to resume the Green Turkish dialogue before Turkey had provided the necessary "explanations" about the incident; stressed that the government bears grave responsibility as regards the recent "unilateral concessions" on the issue which only seem to embolden the Turks; and revealed (and on this point the government was silent in its rebuttal) that, in addition to the announced concessions, the government had abandoned the Aegean firing range, thus further weakening Greek sovereignty in the area.

Even a pro-Government paper editorialized that the government tried to cover up the Turkish provocations and only acted when the leader of the opposition began to put pressure on.

From existing data, it would appear that last week's events were planned by the Turks--in that the leader of the opposition did not talk about one or two but 18 violations in all! The government--despite its attempts to quibble about the precise number--basically confirmed as much. Therefore, any effort to explain away the violations as having resulted from navigational errors would not have been too credible particularly since, reportedly, many of the Turkish warplanes that violated Greek airspace are usually based far away from the Aegean, in bases in deep Anatolia, and had been moved west only recently. And all this only five days before Greek-Turkish talks were due to resume!

Under the circumstances, wouldn't one be justified to expect redoubled care by both sides to avoid incidents? And yet the Turks opted for provocation. Why?

There seem to be two possibilities: either the Turks memorative festivities on Ataturk's birthday, writes the extreme-Right ESTIA, we are not surprised that some so-called "Pan-Hellenic Cultural Movement," including apparently a few self-exiled Turkish "artists" of the coffeehouse, should have decided to hold a demonstration in Athens in solidarity with the "deprived Turkish people."

We do not want to dispute any leftist's right to express his concern over any issue, but we must point out that all Turks--right and left--hate our guts. Why, then, should the Greek leftists be so eager to come to the aid of their like-minded foreign friends when so many of our own people are experiencing greater sufferings?

But maybe we should have learned from the famous "award" recently in memory of the well known [word illegible] really do not want the airspace issue to be settled--preferring prolonged uncertainty in hopes of realizing gains through attrition and probing in murky waters--or last week's violations constituted a flatfooted attempt by the Turkish leadership to gain the upper hand in the negotiations by making a show of its military strength.

The government should not reject out of hand either of the above considerations. For the overwhelming majority of the Greek public is profoundly disturbed by the manner in which the government has handled the matter thus far.

Guilt-ridden for having allowed our country to be turned into a nuclear arsenal, the government does not dare tell the truth to the people, writes the Communist RIZOSPASTIS. Thus any time the matter is raised the government ducks behind the need for secrecy and gets Mr Averof to start mouthing things to the effect that he would be injuring the national interest whether he answered yes or no--to the question as to the existence of nuclear weapons on Greek soil, that is.

But what the government of the Right tries so desperately to keep quiet for fear of losing the support of even those who voted for it, is daily written about in the "allied" press, thus leaving Mr Averof holding the bag.

The latest issue of the NEW STATESMAN states clearly that American nuclear weapons are stored in Greece and that they are intended for use against a Soviet Union if the latter were to try to help "countries with which she has friendly relations."

The article leaves no room for doubt. It says that the U.S. is aiming to control the countries of the Middle East, North Africa and the Mediterranean by means of encircling (not to say besieging) all the nations in said areas whose regimes Washington considers as inimical to its interests.

It is thus quite apparent that the Americans will not have the least compunction, or hesitation, to use these weapons against peoples and nations which have repeatedly declared the inviolability of the Greek borders--without any concern over the fact that they would be making Greece subject to nuclear retaliation.

This is the kind of "protection" afforded by the American bases.

If the government despite public disapproval, decided to participate in the com-Greek Turkish journalist, that this kind of thing has become a habit for Greek leftists. [as published] And, as if to add insult to injury, they chose, we hear, the poems of the Turkish Communist poet Nazim Hikmet as the high point of their festivities. [as published] Why? is it because he wrote that "my heart is being shot daily in Greece" (on the occasion of the execution of some Bulgarian agents?)

If one adds to the above the recent announcement that a certain "Cultural Center in Petralona" will hold a celebration on the anniversary of the first Bulgarian State, 1300 years ago one cannot but conclude that we have reached a sad state of degeneration, very much reminiscent of the period just before we were conquered by the Romans.

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May 15, 1981

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